HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 193— BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 16 1927. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
20 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA *..	11,420
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I- HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I- HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I- HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16 088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928 12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
3rd Aug.	ALIPORE ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th Aug.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
17th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	15th Aug	24th Aug,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	3rd Sept,
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct,	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22160. Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Dacer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs.20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery ...../.....

Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY Bombay Branch, 40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents. *Head Office:* 5-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents :

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LisStreet Mazagon, Bombay

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to :—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R380

WANTED—Smart Gujarati-knowing hand for office work. Apply personally between 1 and 3 to Sjt. BHARUCHA, NARSI. Khatav Building, Khand Bazar.
A R583

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 56 artistic shades.
Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1/4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.
K1.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th August, 1927.
29124

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1927.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 131-209, 284-371, 395-1156 and 1229-1313 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m. punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them. Candidates Nos. 1-130, 210-283, 372-394, 1157-1228, 1314-1396 and all the lady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building at 4-15 p.m.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th August, 1927.
29134

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER un-Section 59 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment at present is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 1,500.

The applicant must be a person of high educational qualifications and should preferably have had previous administrative experience. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the leave regulations and the Municipal provident fund.

The candidate selected by the Corporation will in the first instance be appointed to act as Dy. Municipal Commissioner with effect from such date not later than 1st April, 1928, as may be convenient, when the present incumbent will proceed on leave pending retirement and will be confirmed as Dy. Municipal Commissioner subject to his work being found satisfactory on the date of the retiremet of the present incumbent.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificate of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 31st October, 1927.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay,
Dated 12th August, 1927.
29138

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF JAPAN IMPORTS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company, as stated in my Notice dated 23rd July, 1927, to the Members of the above-named Company, will be held at Moloobhai Building, 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) instead of on Tuesday, the 8th September, 1927, which is a Public Holiday, for the purpose stated therein.

RUSTOMJI N. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
Dated 12th August, 1927.
R393

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY the 16th August 1927, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., and Mr. F. C. Annesley who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 14th July, 1927.
29057

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 4989 in respect of five ordinary shares Nos. 213559 to 213563 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Lallubhai Kesharichand has been lost or mislaid.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Tramway Building; Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) LALLUBHAI KESHARICHAND
of Bilimora.
Dated, 31.7-27.
R395

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI SYED STREET, NEAR SAK GULLI, MANDVI.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th Instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the owner thereof Bai Bayabai daughter of Gulamsaheb Maudlekar and with the consent of Piarafli Mooraj, Ismailbhai Peerbhai and Gulam Hoosein Valli Mahomed Devji as present holders of the indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of January 1900 as varied by Agreement dated 12th May 1924.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) with messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Kazi Sayed Street Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Cadastral Survey about 93 square yards and registered by the Collector under Collector's Old No. 700, New No. 3167. Old Survey No. 7/192, New Survey No. 2723 and Cadastral Survey No. 968 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1453 Old Street No. 241-243 and New Street No. 15 and which said premises are bounded on the North by the property of Lavji Tejsey on the South by the property belonging to the estate of the Late Keshavji Jadhavji on the East by a sweeper's passage and on the West by the said Kazi Street otherwise known as Narsi Nath's Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker Attorneys for the owner or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Near N.P. Bank Building, Fydhony, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
Harold Lloyd

IN
"The Freshman"
(7 Reels)
The Greatest Comedy ever seen in Bombay.
TIME: Daily 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Matinee Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays 4 P.M.
Free list entirely suspended.

Last two Weeks! Last two Weeks!!
IN AID OF KATHIAWAR-GUJARAT RELIEF FUND
Under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR, Bar-at-Law, M. L. A.
Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
will stage on
Wednesday, 17th August 1927 at 9 P. M.
SWAYAMWAR
AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
Rates, Rs. 25, 20, 15, 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 and 1.
Book your seats immediately.
On Saturday, 20th Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.
(Specially on account of GOKUL ASTHAMI)
DRAUPADI.
On Sunday, 21st Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.
EKACHA PYALA
AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of The Bombay Port Trust Act of 1870 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from The Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1927 at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock near Custom's Preventive Officers' Office, the following goods:—

Motor tyres and rims; grease; 87 crates and 7 casks glass work powder: Beer, Iron M. frames, paper; provisions, machinery silver electro plated brushes trays, etc., sundries 32 cases printing ink; matchwood logs; oars essential oil, electric bulbs accessories, chemicals, perfumes iron 1 old boiler, old iron sweeping, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BORAS ABOUT 7 CANDIES AMERICAN COTTON, 70 BORAS ABOUT 30 CANDIES AMERICAN COTTON SWEEPING.

Under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th August 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Chief Inspector's yard near the Yellow Gate Princess Dock the following goods:—

15 Boras about 7 candies American cotton.

70 Boras about 30 candies American cotton sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
427-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGARI MOHOLLA WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Virchand Poonamchand and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Mahomed and another, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Deed of Mortgage dated 19th December, 1924, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the East side of the Ghogari Moholla in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 876 New No. 1040 Old Survey No. 8040 New Survey No. 951, and Cadastral Survey No. 3443 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6214 and Street No. 151 to 159.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans, N.Y.—Continued Liquidation.—Short selling. Hedge selling.

LOCAL—Bull support. Short Covering. Better Liverpool Cables. Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York: October on the 12th inst. Highest 19.45 (11-50 a.m.) lowest 19.10 (1-02 a.m.)

New York: October on the 13th inst. Highest 18.96, lowest 18.65 (at the close).

Heavy long liquidation, short sales.

Liverpool 12th inst. Continued rains Eastern belt Alabama and Mississippi. Long liquidation. Some hedge selling.

Liverpool 13th inst: Light rains Louisiana. Temperatures slightly above normal. Continued long liquidation.

Another of Liverpool Friends Cable:—Belated bull liquidation, market heavy, ignoring unfavourable weather and low Bureau estimate.

Liverpool dated the 13th inst:—

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 517,000 bales."

New York cables:—Better weather Eastern belt, general liquidation.

New York dated the 13th inst:—

"Think that crops deterioration since bureau, favour long side all dips."

Further rains causing increased crop complaints failure hold advance account reluctance believe sensationally low crop estimate, weak stock market helped depress, recommend purchase."

"Cotton market depends entirely upon weather, would probably advance on further rains."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

12th Inst: "Market meeting hedge selling, daily unfavourable reports, would advance price again."

13th inst: "Weak stock affecting cotton still feel bullish."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under dates as under:

12th inst: "Think crop prospects rather worse. Have a favourable opinion of the market."

13th inst: "Think crop deteriorated since Government Report. Favour long side on all dips."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose wired yesterday:—

"Cotton: Market depends entirely upon weather; would probably advance on further rains."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The New York futures market ruled easy on the 12th and 13th instant. There was heavy liquidation by the bulls in conjunction with short selling and some hedge selling. Values registered a drop of 79 points during the two days. Spot prices declined 80 points to 18.90c.

The New Orleans futures market declined 26 points on the 12th instant and 54 points on the 13th instant. Spot Cotton values were lowered to 18.16c.

The Liverpool futures market had a sympathetic decline and January Contracts closed at 10.22d. per lb. Spot sales on Saturday were reported 3,000 bales.

Reports of rains in Alabama and Mississippi are received but the operators are not inclined to suport the market in view of increasing offerings. After a serises of declining markets during the last week, there may be some natural reaction.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Despite a fall of 75 points in New York futures, since the close of our market on last Friday, to-day the local market opened unduly high at Rs. 386 and improved on Bazar operators buying in anticipation of improvements in New York. This action of the market has caused too high a level, of prices locally, which we believe will be taken advantage of buying American futures against sales in the local market. We will like to draw the attention of our readers that somebody will be compelled to pay for this disparity to set the matter right. Liverpool opening prices being better, further strength was added and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	371	373	371	373
Apl/May	386	391	386	391
Oomra.				
Dec/Jan	361	364	361	364
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	329	333/8	329	333/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower against an expectation of 18 points. Later cables showed further improvement which was reflected on the local market. Prices ruled firm and the market closed as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	374	375	374	374/4
Apl/May	392	393/8	392	392
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	364	364/8	364	364
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	336	336/8	336	336

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Sampin closed quiet this morning as under:—

	Yen.
August	229.40—1.60
November	236.30—1.80
February	239.70—1.70

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Bengal	Dec/Jan	334
Broach	Apl/May	391
Broach	July/Aug	374
Oomra	Dec/Jan	364

SPOT RATES.

Broach	385	381	375	370
S./D.	392	388	382	376
P./A.	389	382	375	369
K./V.	377	374	369	364
Dholera	373	370	365	360
Kalajin	378	374	369	364
Cutch	387	383	379	374
Surat	438	434	430	
Rajpip'a	433	429	425	
Navsari	448	444	440	
Southern				
Western		380	376	372
Comptah		408	404	400

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 15.

			Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine		M. G.	333/35
„ Fine M.G.		328/30	Nov. + 21/Dec. + 16
„		F. G. M. G.	318/20
Ind-Punjab Fine	„	„	327-30
„	F. G.	„	317-20
Wardha-Hingt Fine		M. G.	363/65
Nagpur	„	363/65	Nov. + 31/Dec + 23
Yeotmal	„		360/63
Arvi		360/63	Nov + 25/De + 15
Amraoti			358/60
Khamgaon Akola		358-60	Nov + 17/8 De + 9-10
Mulkapur	„		335
Khandesh			335 Nov. + 9—
Muthia	Fine M.G.		350 Dec.—3
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	360-65
Purna	Average	„	350/52
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	348-50
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	350-53
Burwah Sanavad			350-53
Broach Fine M.G.,			377/77
„	F.G.,		363/65
Westerns Good	M.G.		360/63
„	H.G.		
Cambodia Fine M.G.			390/95
Miraj/Sangl	F.G. M.G.		360/62
Comptah	F.G.M.G.		360/62
Dholera			..
Kadi/Viramgam			..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

100	Currimbhai Mill	Kekri	339
200	Forbes and Co.	Broach	384
100	Do.	Anjan	318
100	Tata & Co.	Kalajin	345
100	Do.	Upand	358
100	Morarji Mill	Nanded	360
100	Ozoburin & Co	Wardha	380
400	Do.	C. P. No. 1	380
100	Japan T & Co.	Nagur	350
100	N. Fatehalli	Kapasin	320
100	Navinchan Damjee & Co.	Bijapur	350
100	Vashanjee Mavjee	Nagar	352
100	Currimbhai	Africa	392

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 15.

In full-pressed Bales. 12—8—27	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh ..	3,14,936	2,92,103
Central India	658 3,14,478	3,84,607
Barsi and Nagar	63 2,01,058	2,24,448
Hyderabad-Gaorani	48 69,637	74,285
Berar	41 5,75,695	4,78,399
Central Provinces	230,471	2,46,947
Total Oomras	810 17,0 9275	17,00,789
Dholera	20 2,12,705	2,84,669
N.W. Provinces ..	303 58957	1,3.518
Rajputana ..	61,760	1,15,002
Sind-Punjab ..	1,18,204	2,94,970
Broach ..	2,40,022	3,13,277
Coompta & Dharwar	1,39394	1,58493
Westerns-Northerns	73,330	1114,41
Cocoanada ..	495	3 124
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	325 46,633	65,988
Persian	22 5,116	5,155
American	364,518	17257
Egyptian and African	88,677	84,347
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	846	3,645
Total	1480 31,99,932	32,3,8675

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 11th August

In full pressed Bales. 12—8—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	822 3,97,277	5,3.,550
Japan & China	15,29,319	18,20,503
Coast Ports	25,950	23,660
Up-country by Rail	1,67,562	1,09366
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	1,187	13,976
Total	1 598 21,21 325	25 06,055

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Following better London cables the local market ruled steady. There was a big transfer business which caused even quotations for both deliveries some business was done in Aso delivery.

The Bullion market was officially closed to-day at 3 p.m. (B T.) in the honour of the sad demise of Mr. Oku, the late Manager of the Bank of Taiwan local Branch.

Ready Rs. 57.

Shravan	57/7	57/7/6	56/15	57
Bhadarwa	57/6	57/6	56/15/6	57

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Ready	21	8	0
Shravan	21	7	9
Bhadrawa	21	8	0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—dull.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 168 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz Ready 84.11 1/2
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/5.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/6.
Tone of Silver.—Doll. India and China bought Buyers satisfied. Reaction towards fall possible. We have a good opinion of the market.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86-1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17|32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In better demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Aug. 15

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	„	0 12 6
Century	„	0 12 3
Jacob	„	0 12 3
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 12 0
Apollo	„	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill ..	„	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	1 0 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0 15 6
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0 15 9
Kaliamardan ..	„	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 6
LONGCLOTH (Light weight)	No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	„	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	„	1 0 0
David Mill	„	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	„	1 0 3
Moon Mill	„	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0 15 6
Century (Bugle) ..	„	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala) ..	„	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0 15 3
Sakuntala	„	0 15 3
Sundari Brand	„	0 15 3
Globe	„	0 15 0
Rachael	„	0 15 0
Palkhi	„	0 15 0
Maher	„	0 15 0
Kachhwa	„	0 15 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 6
Textile	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	1 0 9
Jacob	„	1 0 6
Century	„	1 0 6
Moon Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0 15 9
Century	„	0 15 9
Jacob	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	0 15 6
1386 Tata	„	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 15 0
Jamshed	„	3 15 0
Century	„	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 10 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur ..	„	1 4 0
58000 Kurla ..	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji ..	„	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	8 7 0
Hindustan ..	„	8 4 0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	
777 Crescent ..	„	2 5 0
Apollo David ..	„	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

WEEKLY GUNNY REPORT.

(MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Heavy Goods.—There is little business to report but rates, after easing somewhat, were fully steady at the close. A moderate trade has been done in Cubans for August-September and October/December, but not in sufficient volume to maintain prices. Cornsacks up to October have commanded some interest, but in general the business done has been confined to the nearer positions and deliveries forward of December have not received much attention.

For the U.K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for September at Rs. 36-8; B. Twills for Sept./Dec. at Rs. 49; Liverpool Twill for Ready at Rs. 55-4, for August at Rs. 54-12 to Rs. 55-8, for Sept.-Oct. at Rs. 55; Cuban Sugar Bags for Oct./Dec. at Rs. 64.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Twill Sacks. (38 by 26½hd.) 2lbs. 6ozs. for Aug. at Rs. 57⅜ to Rs. 57; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 55-4, for August at Rs. 54-12 to Rs. 55-8, for Sept./Oct. at Rs. 55.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 52-4 to Rs. 51-8, for Aug. at Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 53 to Rs. 52 to Rs. 52-8, for Aug.-September at Rs. 53 to Rs. 52-4 to 52-12 to Rs. 52 to Rs. 52-8, for Aug./Oct. at Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 53, for September at Rs. 53 to Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 53 to Rs. 52-8, for October at Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 52, for early November at Rs. 52-8, for July/Sept. (1928) at Rs. 48.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for August at Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 37-4, for October/March and January/March at Rs. 37-12 Heavy C's (2ins. blue) August at Rs. 50-4 striped; Heavy C's for Oct./Dec. at Rs. 48 to Rs. 49, for Nov./Dec. at Rs. 49, for Jan./Mar. at Rs. 48-4; A. Twills for October/June at Rs. 55-8, for Jan./Mar. at Rs. 57, for Mar./Apr. at Rs. 56; A. Twills (safety sewn) for Aug. at Rs. 65.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Sept./Dec. at Rs. 49, for Oct./Dec. at Rs. 48-8; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 55-4, for August at Rs. 54-12 to Rs. 55-8, for Sept./Oct. at Rs. 55, for Oct./Dec. at Rs. 54-8.

Hessians.—The market ruled very firm until the week-end when rates for 9 Porters for Ready registered a twelve-anna drop, due to profit-taking in the bazaar. Shippers have been interested in 11 porters for Aug./Sept. and October, with a very firm market as a result. This firmness continued after the week-end bazaar dealers turned their attention to Sept. and Oct. in spite of the easier rates for 9 Porters. Very little has been done in deliveries for forward; speculators being reserved and mills holding for better rates. At the close rates for both 9 and 11 Porters were again firm.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 19-3 to Rs. 18-6 to Rs. 19, for August at Rs. 18-13 to Rs. 18-11 to Rs. 19-2 to Rs. 18-6 to Rs. 18-14, for September at Rs. 17-12 to Rs. 17-4 to Rs. 17-13, for Oct./Dec. at Rs. 16-12 to Rs. 17 to Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 16-14, for Nov./Dec. at Rs. 16-6, for Jan./June at Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 15-10, for Apl./Sept. at Rs. 15-8.

36ins.—9ozs.—40ins. for August at Rs. 20 basis.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 23-4 to Rs. 23-10 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 23-10, for August at Rs. 23-5 to Rs. 23-10 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-10, for Sept. at Rs. 22-11 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 23-6, for October at Rs. 22 to Rs. 22-4, for Oct./Dec. at Rs. 20-14 to Rs. 20-12 to Rs. Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-6 to Rs. 21-2, for Jan./Mar. at Rs. 19-6 to Rs. 19-14, for April/September at Rs. 19-8.

45ins.—11ozs. for Ready at Rs. 24-4.

Alexander Murray will replace Sir Darcy Lindsay in the Legislative Assembly and be in Simla to attend the Autumn session. —A.P.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week Ending 13-8-27.	Bales.
Total in Sight ..	228,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	384,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	112,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,191,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	390,000
Total Sales	29,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	300
East Indian Cotton Stock	10,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	400
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
American Cotton Afloat	27,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat	138,000
Takings of World's Spinners	
American Cotton	225,000

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay Aug 15.

Cotton Mill Shares opened unchanged and improved somewhat with a small turn over. Some slight relief is anticipated to the textile industry and market is discounting the effect.

TATA IRON:—

This section is meeing with a steady demand for Ordinary and Defd. Shares—Second Pref. Shares keep in good demand and improved to-day to Rs. 93/12 but closed slightly easy at Rs. 93/4.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Power, Tata Hydros, Tram and Shivrajpur Shares ruled steady.

SECURITIES:—

To-day 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper suffered a sharp drop. The market opened unchanged and declined on free offerings. At the decline there was slight rally, but values again declined and closed easy.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd.) 10 p.c. 78/12.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/12.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd) 8 p.c. 92-8
Imperial (500) p.c. 1430.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1.28/8
Central India Mining (10) 25/8.
Indian Cement (250) 197-8.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 180.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 630
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 7, 53|12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1(2) p.c. 145
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 820
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 147-8
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O (100) 30, 1092-8
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 565
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548|12
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 210.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 933/12.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 548|12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 482/4.
Central (100) 20, 426|4
Crescent (100) 212|8
Coiaba Mills (100) 6. 141/4
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil 17|8.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, xo 918|12
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 382/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 236/4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,285.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 112-8
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 135
Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 313/12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 250, 260.
Pearl Mills (250) 6, 580.
Phoenix (100) 10, 388-12
Simplex (100) 178/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1 2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Bareeha Mills (100) 26/4.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 523-12
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 82/8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77 11/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1958 Rs. 103/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/13.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/13.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 112.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 17th August Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/11/6 1945/55 Rs. 108 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/4

Tone of Market:—Quiet Market.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 13th inst.

Wheat	2,301	cwts.
Linseed	2,234	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	8	„
Poppyseed	286	„
Groundnuts	2,212	„
Castorseed	792	„
Rice	2,519	„
Myrabollams	264	„
Cottonseed	2,013	„
Mowraseed	48	„
Gram	278	„
Joowar	4,258	„
Maize	38	„
Bajree	2,824	„
Coal	285	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Castorseeds September delivery, opening Rs. 48/2, highest Rs. 49, lowest Rs. 48/10, closing Rs. 45/14.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 45/6, highest Rs. 45/10, closing Rs. 45/9.

Cottonseed January delivery, opening Rs. 4/7, closing Rs. 4/7/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 54/2, lowest Rs. 53/11, closing Rs. 53/14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 276/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Corporation (12-5) Rs. 106 611-4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 240
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 208/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 247-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corpotation (10) 9/14.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 25-10.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1|25|10.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 6|2|8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16|2.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 2, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 92/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 57/8.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 15|4.
Telephone Co. (50) 35/8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION MOVES WESTWARD.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN U. P.

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The shallow depression over the East Unitel Provinces has moved westward and is now entering East Rajputana. It has caused widespread rain in the United Provinces and locally heavy rain over the Mount Abu region. Conditions are unsettled over the Punjab. A new shallow depression is developing off Deltaie Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, United Provinces, West Kumaonhills, Central Provinces, East Konkan and local in Bengal, Orissal United Provinces East, Central India East, Central Provinces West, Rajputana East, Gujerat, Coorg, Malabar, Madras Southeast and Madras Coast North. A few falls occurred in Bihar, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts:—Mergui and Tavoy one and half inches, Amherst one, Rangoon one and half, Tounfoo one, Akyab, Yamethin and Myitkyina two, Gauhati one, Dhubri one and half, Silchar one Cherrapunji one and half, Cox's Bazar one, Darjeling two, Hukitala one and half, Sandheads, Gaya, Benares and Cawnpore one, Bahraich three, Agra one aid half Mainpuri and Bareilly two, Mukteswar one, Jaipur a half, Mount Abu and Deesa four, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore and Pendra one.

Forecast:—An increase in Northeast India.—A.P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.26; Fort 0.52; J. J. Hospital 0.36.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 52.19; Fort 65.27; J. J. Hospital 51.92.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 42.12; Fort 46.98. J. J. Hospital 44.97.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 55.02; Fort 80.14; J. J. Hospital 64.50.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 15TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme southeast of the province and in defect in the southwest. Temperature was higher than usual at Multan and lower at Hissar. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 degree at the former station.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 1.67ins. of rain, Mainpuri 1.77ins, Jhansi 0.19ins and Cawnpore 0.97ins. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was below normal in the west of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.58ins. of rain and Mount Abu 3.77ins. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the former area and in excess in east Rajputana. Temperature was higher than usual in Sind and lower in northeast Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 107 degrees.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.14ins. of rain, Surat 0.34ins., Ahmedabad 0.93ins. and Deesa 3.75ins. Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the region of rainfall. Temperature was below normal in north Gujarat and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.05ins. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.42 ins, Nagpur 0.40 ins., Raipur 0.22ins. and Chanda 0.14ins. Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the area and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect in the western districts. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.26ins of rain, Ratnagiri 0.40ins., Marmagao 0.25ins. and Karwar 0.16ins. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombhay was 84 degrees .0 (normal) and the lowest 76 degrees .0 (1 degree below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—A depression from the Bay, which was over the east United Provinces yesterday, has moved to the neighbourhood of Jhansi and has caused a few heavy falls of rain in north Gujarat and south Rajputana. Several thunderstorms have occurred along the Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and southeast Madras and local in Rajputana, the west Central Provinces and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.51ins. at Mangalore, 0.11ins at Calicut, 0.54ins at Madras, 0.20ins at Trichinopoly, and 0.33ins. at Negapatam.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. 15th August 1927

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.695 inches (.050 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.648 inches (.031 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 177 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.26 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.83 inches.

Total rainfal during the year 52.26 inches.

"AN AMAZING OPINION."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

SIR,—It is painful to read the "Chronicle's" leader under this caption to-day. The public is not concerned with the quarrels between the "Chronicle" and the "Herald"; but the view that the "Chronicle" takes of Miss Mayo's impudent attack on India is to me very astounding. I confess I have not seen the original book; but after seeing its review in the "New Statesman" of July 16, no self-respecting Indian can or ought to go through this wretched book. The language of this review is professedly violent and that in a journal which is normally credited with levelheadedness but the reviewer mentions that it is "not more violent than the feelings which are likely to be aroused in the mind of every normal Western reader of Mayo's book." If the "Chronicle" finds such an apparently 'inspired book' a work of great merit it certainly amazes the public whether it amazes the "Chronicle" or not. It would be sheer waste of time and energy to attempt to answer the charges levelled against India, but it would be enlightening to know which of these the "Chronicle" considers 'true yet painful'. Here is a catalouge of the alleged sins of Hinduism taken from the review and I invite "the Chronicle" openly to say which of these it considers as 'true'.

(1) The universality of sexual vice in its most extravagant forms.

(2) The monstrously absurd brutalities of the caste system.

(3) The filthy personal habits of even the highly educated classes.

(5) The degradation of Hindu women.

All these unequalled even amongst the most primitive African and Australian savages.

(5) The universal, cruelty to animals.

(6) The equally universal prevalence of laziness, untruthfulness, cowardice and personal corruption which in the code of "Modern India" are not recognised as faults at all.

I have yet to learn that there exists any Indian who can read this list without making his blood boil; and the only answer to my mind, except of course the 'tu quoque' argument, to such a damnable piece of calumny can be an outright condemnation of the book. To make it appear that there is much in the book that requires to be studied is acting like a propagandist of Miss Mayo and deserves as much censure as the book itself.—Yours etc.

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

High Court,
Aug. 11th 1927.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE ..	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS ..	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes :—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

In their weekly letter dated 27th ultimo Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. state that the Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,223,235 on the 20th inst., as compared with £148,492,570 on the previous Wednesday.

The £50,000 bar gold available in the open market this week was taken by the Home and Continental Trades.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:

July 21st Received £ 18,000, Withdrawn nil.

July 22nd. Received £nil, Withdrawn £ 5,000.

July 23rd Received nil, Withdrawn nil.

July 25th Received nil, Withdrawn nil.

July 26th Received nil, Withdrawn £ 13,000.

July 27th Received nil. Withdraw nil.

The receipt on the 21st inst. was in sovereigns from Cyprus. The destination of the £5,000 sovereigns withdrawn was Spain. As the receipt and withdrawals during the week under review balance, the net efflux this year is still £570,000, and since the resumption of an effective gold standard £5,894,000, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ending the 20th inst.

IMPORTS.

	£.
British West Africa	25,292
British South Africa	827,540
Other Countries	4,308
	857,140

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	15.270
Belgium	751,396
Argentina	45,000
Other Countries	8,520
	820,186

The following figures (in lacs of rupees) relate to India's foreign trade during the month of June, 1927:

Imports of Merchandise on private account	1852
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	2278
Net Imports of gold	193
Net Imports of silver	160
Net Imports of Currency Notes	3
Total visible balance of trade—in favour of India	88
Net balance on remittance of funds against India	382

SILVER.

The market has been easy during the week in spite of considerable buying orders, chiefly from India. China and America have worked both ways, but at the lower prices current the last day or so the disposition to sell has been less apparent. Rumours, emanating from India, have been circulated, suggesting that the Indian Legislature is disposed to adopt a policy less drastic as regards silver than that set out in the proposed legislation, but the final decision, whatever it may be, must obviously be left in the hands of the Indian Government itself, which will be the authority ultimately responsible for the maintenance of an effective gold standard.

Clients frequently seek our opinion as to the future of the market. When the outlook is a mere matter of production and a definitely indicated demand an answer is not difficult. At the present time, however, an unusual number of factors may—nay are fairly certain to—intervene at some time or other. Possibly the swaying to and fro of the yen exchange has not yet ceased; if that be so, speculative dealing in silver there against may take place either way at any moment. The exchange speculative balance at the present time, equivalent to a bull of silver, is estimated as tantamount to at least 24,000,000 ounces of silver.

Then there is the Indian Currency situation. Will the Indian Government sell silver or not? If they do, how much will they place on the market at a time, and will it be with or without a limit? Then turn to China. The course of the intricate events now taking place in that country cannot possibly be divined. Neither what future military combinations may develop—their success or non-success—, nor their effect upon Chinese imports and exports, nor the cost in silver to which other powers may be put by the maintenance of military and naval forces in Chinese areas for the protection of their interests, can be forecast. All we know is that production is well maintained, and that, apart from the industrial demand for India and the currency demand for China, the only other outlet of importance, now that silver coinage generally is in abeyance, is European and American manufacturing demand which shows little sign of expansion year by year.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered during the week ended the 20th inst.

IMPORTS.

	£.
Denmark	16,300
U. S. A.	6,695
Mexico	93,255
British West Africa	10,029
Other countries	2,852
	129,131

EXPORTS.

	£.
France	16,900
Bengal	36,095
Other countries	6,639
	59,634

NEED OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The "JAMIA" in its July number writes:—

It is pleasing to note that the different organisations of teachers in England and the League of Nations Union have circulated a memorandum supporting the suggestion that necessary instructions about the aims and objects of the League should be included in the School courses, so that the students may be fully aware of the League, and may learn to sympathise with its ideals. Apparently it seems that this is not one of those suggestions which are made merely to create interest and which are never acted upon, for many reasons. On the contrary this is a very practical scheme and has already been put into effect to some extent.

The originators of this scheme deserve to be congratulated. They have adopted the right means for achieving their end. The proper places for the propagation of the League's mission are the Schools where students form their ideas and ideals, and determine the goals of their life.

We do not think that merely theoretical education would suffice, because example always proves to be better than precept. And so long as the benefit, that a nation can draw by remaining aloof from others will not be less than those it can, in case of uniting with others, this scheme must remain a mere vision. Still this much is certain that by this theoritical education the future generations will at least learn to love humanity more and to sympathise with their fellow creatures in their sufferings.

India too is in need of an educational policy which would strengthen the feeling of nationality and would unite the two great communities, whose discussions are a hindrance in the way of national progress. We can think of world unity afterwards. Our present need is the one described above. If you think over the matter you will come to the conclusion that the only cause of our discussions is our defective educational system. In this unfortunate country where we have got 'Hindu Tea' and 'Muslim Tea' and where every Sabha and League is either 'Hindu' or 'Muslim', there are many educational institutions which too are denominational, and in which education is imparted from the 'Hindu' or Muslim point of view. Even in the schools and colleges which are meant for both the communities there is nothing to create national feelings in the students, and the graduates of these institution have no common goal and consequently they think that their respective communities has nothing in common with the other.

We are surprised to see that our experts in education do not realise the need of nationalising education, and keep mum, and we are sorry to see that our leaders have no regard for the educational institutions and who think that the only means of national propaganda is the "Press". These men do not seem to know that the masses can hardly grasps their high ideals after having seen the major portion of their life in slavery. And even if the masses grasp these ideals they have not the backbone of a strong character to put these ideals into practice.

If we wish to create true nationalism in the country, and feelings of freedom and responsibility, it is highly essential that we should try to improve our educational institutions. It is here that we can put right ideas into the heads of young men and also help then to build a strong character. Those who give a preference to the Press over schools are ignoring the fountain and running after the mirage. Instead of raising this edifice on a rock they are trying to build houses of cards.

Will our so called leaders spare some time from their fights Cow Protection and stopping Music before the mosques and utilise it for the uplit and preservation of human self-respect? If they do so then along with their black records, of egoism, self-aggrandisement, narrow-mindedness and the wastage of precious time of national service, there will be a few bright lines which would deserbe their efforts in this direction. And this latter may probably help to wash off their sins.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

SIR,—It is in the air that Sir Stanley Jackson the new Governor of Bengal will shortly make an announcement regarding the changed policy of the Bengal Government towards the unfortunate detenus rotting in different jails. The probabilities are that the public hue and cry and emphastic demands for bare justice against pure autocracy will at last succeed in setting the detenus to their freedom, some of whom can, to say the least claim equality in education, culture, and social status with the highest in the land and would be honoured everywhere. The combined set of bureaucratic diehards of Bengal wholly supported by the Western capitalist exploitrs of Calcutta to keep India under subjugation by any method or at any cost will have soon to climb down this time.

May I here be permitted to say a few words and expose for the hundredth time the hollowness and utter ridiculousness of the monstrusly wicked policy of keeping persons in jail without an open trial for an indefinite period?

If the Prime Mintster of England or any of the Birkenheads, Wintertons or Readings had even ventured to introduce these lawless laws—these mock laws trifling with the liberty of their own people—and tried the dirty experiment of Star-Chamber methods of clapping innocent or suspected persons in jail without trial in an open court for an indefinite period, treating them worse than common felons and releasing some of them only when they were at death's door and then fooling the civilised world into believing that the "guilt of the detenus has been proved to the hilt," every sane person will at once agree with me that the infuriated countrymen of England would at once put him into a Lunatic Asylum at public expense or bind him hand and foot, stock lock and barrel and consign him to St. Helena never to be brought again on the English soil. But here in India every thing is possible in the name of "Law and Order" and "Glorious British Justice".

Such is the difference between a constitutional monarchy and an irresponsible and autocratic rule of bureaucracy in a subject country whose records of sufferings and humiliations no longer hidden from the civilised world are too long to be published here by me.—Yours etc.

A. B. CHOTHIA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN BETTER

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

In the share market jutes opened better after the week end for the speculative counters in sympathy with the steadiness in the hessian market but outside the inter bazar dealings in them little was done in the heavier priced stocks that were nevertheless steady. In cottons Dunbar were slightly easier. In coals a moderate turnover was effected at steady rates. In teas prices showed little alteration among the few stocks that came in for attention to-day but if anything a better enquiry was manifest. In miscellaneous there was no feature of any outstanding importance registered in this section with perhaps the solitary exception of Calcutta Hydraulic which noted considerable improvement on its last quotation. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:— 3 1/2 per cent Government paper Rs. 77/2, 4 per cent loan 1960/70 89/7, 6 per cent bonds 1932 107/12, 6 per cent U. P. bonds 106/5.

Cottons:—Dunbar 237/8, Elgin Mills ord. 100.

Jutes:— Auckland ord. 369; Caledonian 672; Clive 47/10. Clive pref. 115; Dalhousie ord. 558; Champdany 192, Empire 65/12, Gondalpara 1,272; Hooghly pref. 17/4; Howrah 55/4. Hukumchand ord. 20/8; Kelvin ord. 965, Lansdowne 326/8; National 34-10, Nuddea 50/8, Orient 305; Presidency 11/9.

Coals:—Bengal 430; East Indian 28/4, Equitable 208. Ghusick and Muslia 7/8; Gopalchuck 5/6; Samla and Kendra 5/4; Standard 58/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 13/9; Bengal Iron 16/1, Indian Iron and Steel 17/13; Indian Standard Wagon ord. 32/4, Kumardhubi Engineering ord. 3/6; B. I. Corporation ord. 3/13; Indian Wood Products 9/8; Spences Hotel 6; Titaghur Paper ord. 7/4. Calcutta Hydraulic 310; Mathurapore Zemindary 140; Cawnpore Sugar 31/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twentyseven thirtysecond pence.—A. P.

CASE UNDER I. T. ACT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

Charges under Section 26 (B) of the Indian Teelegraph Act, were framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day against Manmohan Ghosal and Chintaharan Ganguli, Telegraph clerks, for divulging some contents of a telegram to a third party, a Marwari bullion merchant, on June 21 last.

The Magistrate, after going through the evidence of the Telegraph boy of the office, framed charges against the accused.

As the case is said to be the first of its kind under the Act, people watched the proceedings with interest.—Free Press.

MR. MORLEY'S SERVICES EULOGISED.

B. B. C. I. TRAFFIC STAFF START RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the traffic of staff of Grant Road District, B.B. and C.I. Railway, was held at Grant Road under the presidentship of Mr. C. S. Smith, the District Traffic Superintendent Grant Road, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday to devise ways and means of collecting subscriptions for the Central Relief Fund in aid of the flood-stricken people of Gujerat and Kathiawar.

Mr. Khandubhai, Deputy Station Master, Colaba, proposed that Mr. C. S. Smith, the District Traffic Superintendent, be requested to occupy the chair and after it was seconded by Mr. Vidyanand, Special Relieving Station Master, Grant Road, the President occupied the chair amidst cheers.

Mr. Ramniklal, Dy. Station Master, Khar, in opening his speech dwelt at great length on the havoc wrought by the recent harrowing floods in the whole of Gujerat and Kathiawar and related the situation of "Bhal" which in his opinion, was one of the most affected parts.

The President in addressing the meeting exhorted the audience to do their little bit towards the relief of the distressed and promised to do all in his power to assist and guide their affairs.

Mr. Vidyanand, Special Relg: Station Master, read his paper on the splendid services of the European officers of B.B. and C.I. Railway in general and of the commendable services of the District Traffic Superintendent Ahmedabad, in particular.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed except one which was adopted with a majority:—

I. This meeting of Traffic Staff of Grant Road District records with great concern the calamities the staff in other Districts had to undergo owing to the harrowing floods and passes a vote of condolence to the bereaved families of those who might have fallen victims to the floods.

II. This meeting of Traffic Staff of Grant Road District appoints a Committee of the following members:—

Mr. Framroz D. Mr. Sawakshaw R. Mr. Darabshaw S. Mr. Gulabbhai D. Mr. Khandubhai Mr. Kaikhushru. Mr. Bomanji, Mr. Sukhdeolal, Mr. Gulabbhai D. Mr. N. B Sukhia, Mr. Hormusji E.

to supervise and control contributions from the staff and to decide along with Secretaries of its disposal.

III. This meeting of Traffic Staff of Grant Road District appoints Mr. Hardeoram Jadavji and Mr. Ramniklal as Hon. Secretaries to collect contributions with the help of Station Masters at their respective stations with Mr. Gulabbhai D., Chief Clerk, as Hon. Treasurer.

IV. This meeting of Traffic Staff of Grant Road District appreciates the heroic and self-sacrificing spirit of Mr. Morley, the District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad, and Mr. Simmons, the District Traffic Superintedent, Rutlam, in rendering unique services to the staff and public alike by rescuing their lives, even at the risk of their lives, and passes a vote of congratulations to them and authorizes the President to send copies of this resolution to both of them.

Mr. Ratilal, Deputy Station Master, Colaba, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, eulogized his previous career with regard to charity. He said it was at his inspiration that Peehey Benevolent Fund was started and he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Education Fund for the benefit of the staff.

This brought the meeting to a close.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The 16th Medium Battery detachment of Gloucestershires, the 12th Light Battery Detachment of Durhams, No. 5 Ambulance Section and the General Stores Company arrived at Calcutta on Sunday from China by the "Bellerephon."—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

150 packets alleged to contain cocaine were seized by the Calcutta police and five arrests made after a raid on several houses in Matiabruz.—Free Press.

A widow-marriage was celebrated at the premises of the Punjab Vidhwa Sahayak Bhawan, Amritsar on the 2nd instant in the presence of the prominent persons of that locality. The bride, who belongs to the Distt. of Mozaffernagar, was a member of the "Bhawan", and the bridegroom is a resident of Amritsar Distt.

Mr. Satyabrate Mukherjee Revenue officer, Baroda was nominated by the Congress Municipal Association to the office of the First Deputy Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.—Free Press.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent wires from Jodhpur that mails are now being carried by trolley from Kachelo to Tandoo Jam Mahomed on Jhudo branch.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TODAY.

Imiperial Bank of India Local shareholders meeting, 4 p.m.

Convocation for conferring Degrees, University of Bombay, 5-30 pm. H.E. the Governor presiding.

Royal Asiatic Society, General Meeting, 7 p.m. H.E., the Governor attending.

Rovers Cup Football. South Staffords vs. Derby Club, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 17.

Public Scientific Exhibition organised by the Royal Institute of Science, 3-30 p.m. H.E. the Governor attending.

Rovers Cup Football: 16th Brigade R.A. vs. Royal Artillery (Bombay) Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 18.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football: Wiltshires vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 19.

Rovers Cup Football: Lancashire Fusiliers vs Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 20.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. Mooltan at Aden.

Football match in aid of Gujrat Relief Fund, Cooperage, 5 45 p.m.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon. Bombay, on Wednesday the 17th instant when Sreeman Prof. Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Hindu-Muslim Problem."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

In continuation of the previous announcement of the opening of the Elementary Sanitary Class, applicants are informed that as a sufficient number of candidates have expressed their willingness to join the class, the course will commence tomorrow (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

CAMPBELL MEDAL AWARD TO PROF J. N. SARKAR.

A general meeting of the B.B.R.A. Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. or immediately following the University Convocation, in the Society's rooms when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson Governor of Bombay will present the Society's Campbell Memorial Gold Medal to Professor Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor University of Calcutta.

RELIGIOUS DISCLSURES.

Swami Visvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Caitanya to-day (Tuesday) at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz. ta 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore on the 13th and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 25th instant via Colombo.

The O.S.K. steamer "Celebes Maru" eft Moji on the 14th instant and is due o arrive in Bombay on 11th September via sual ports of call.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer antua with mails from London of 11th ltimo left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 3th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer azmak with the mails per Naldera from ondon of 4th instant arrived at Aden 9 a.m. on the 14th instant and left ere at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary ourse she should arrive in Bombay at 6 m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer Mongolia rived London on Sunday the 14th int.

BENGAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

GOVERNMENT'S "ATTITUDE OF INDIFFERENCE"

CALCUTTA, Arg. 11.

t a meeting of prominent Mahome held to-night, Sir Abdur Rahim ore ug, it was resolved that an institution ed the Bengal Presidency Muslim ue should be formed to protect the ests of Mahomedans in Bengal ist the activities of the Congress and steps should be taken to form branof the League in every district. A ittee was appointed with Sir Abdur n, Moulvi Abul Kasam, Moulana m Khan Moulvi Abdul Karim and vi Mujibur Rahman as members to rules and a constitution. The g regretted the Governments "atof indifference" in connection with lasipara incident and protested t the continued enforcement of the ve police tax in eighteen villages dia district which were inhabited entirely by Mahomedans.—A.P.

BOXING

BOMBAY VS POONA

WELL SELECTED BOXERS TO REPRESENT BOTH.

The Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation are staging their first big show to-night at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall which will henceforth be their headquarters.

His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson has kindly accepted the invitation to be present and everything points to a very successful evening's sport. To add to the interest the boxers will represent Bombay and Poona and points will be awarded towards deciding the championship between the two teams. Two points will be awarded for a win, and one point for a draw, and a scorink board put up in a conspicuous place will keep the spectators informed as to the progress of the two teams. In Pat O' Halloran, Ralph Martin and L.-Cpl. Foster, Bombay has three boxers who can be relied on to give a good hard and honest of themselves and the Tournament will not be the worse for their inclusion. About the Poona boxers it is hard to express an opinion as most of them are strangers to Bombay. But eliminating contests have been held for some time and it is after a keen and assiduous scrutiny that the boxers have been selected to represent the best that Poona can produce. Excellent arrangements have been made for the comfort of both boxers and spectators and those who intends being present may be, assured of a real good time.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION

GOVERNORS OPENS TO-MORROW

The Scientific Exhibition at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay in aid of th Central Flood Relief Fund will be open tomorrow (Wednesday) from 3 to 7 p.m. His Excellency the Governor has promised to visit the Exhibition on that day. There will be exhibits and experiments on view in the laboratories: lectures will be given on Physics at 4-15 p.m. and 6-15 and on Chemistry at 5-15 and 5-15.

DEATH SENTENCE ON ABDUL RASHID

APPEAL FILED IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

DELHI, Aug. 15.

News has been received here from London that Mr. Osborne has filed in the Privy Council an appeal against the sentence of death passed by the Lahore High Court on Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Sharaddanand but no date has yet been fixed for the hearing owing to the long vacation. It is also learnt that Mr. Osborne has engaged the Hon. Cyril Asquith, son of the Earl of Asquith and Oxford and Mr. Hawkes, Legal Adviser to the Prince of Wales as counsel for the accused. The appeal is expected to be heard some time in October.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST ARTICLE IN "PESHWA"

Under the joint auspices of Shri Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Committee, the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha and the Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the objectionable article against Shri Shivaji Maharaj which appeared in "The Peshwa" of Delhi. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, will preside.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Savarkar, Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi Dr. Welkar, Mr. G. S. Sardesai, Sardar Sharan Sing, Sardar Sujan Sing, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Pandit Dwijendranath, Sheth Shivdas Chapsi, Mr. M. N. Talpade, Mr. K. A. Padhye, Mr. Gole and Mr. Surve. Pro. Jadunath Sarkar is also expected to attend.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 15.
Previous Closing Rate	18.99
To-day's Opening Rate	19.28
Difference	+.29
To-day's Closing Rate	19.47
Difference	+.48

LIVERPOOL.

	August 15.
Previous Closing Rate	10.22
To-day's Opening Rate	10.14
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.28
Difference	+.06

Broach Expectation 395 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Aug. 15.
Silver Ready	25 2 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	25 3 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

BOMBAY MILLS STRIKE

A NUMBER OF STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

ONE MORE MILL AFFECTED.

On Monday 400 operatives of the Apollo Mill and 800 of the Manchester Mill resumed work. The mill authorities distributed pamphlets among the strikers in Marathi urging them to resume work, and as a result a few of them went to work.

234 operatives of the New City of Bombay Mill also struck work stating that they had received less wages on the last pay day.

ASSAULT ON INDIAN CLERK

GERMAN FINED RS. 75.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, at the Esplanade Police Court, fined R. E. Popper, a German Assistant of the Havero Trading Co. for insulting and assaulting Mr. K. V. Menon, a clerk of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

The evidence showed that while the complainant was going on the stairs of Havero House on June 11th last, the accused pushed the complainant and when remonstrated assaulted him giving him a wheal-mark on his nose.

The complainant reported the matter to his manager and then lodged a complaint with the police. He then went to the Hospital where his injury was treated.

The defence of the accused was that he did not mean to voluntarily cause hurt to the complainant.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 75.

Mr. Hartopp of Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, defended the accused.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED REMANDED TILL 29TH INST

Abraham Parry, Jeweller, who was brought to Bombay, on the 3rd ultimo from Ceylon at the instance of his brother Nathan Parry on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. ten lacs, was placed before Mr. C. N. D. Khandalawalla on Monday, by Inspector Hurst, of C. I. D. who applied for a further remand of the accused in jail custody till the 29th instant.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, stated to the Court tat the police investigation was completed but they were waiting for certain documents from Paris in relation to the case. The accused had been ordered to be enlarged on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the last hearing, but had been sent to the jail as he could not furnish the security demanded. Mr. Thanawalla, therefore, applied for a remand of the accused in jail custody till the 29th instant.

Mr. V.F. Vicajee, Barsat-law, instructed by Rao Bahadur Sunderdas, solicitor, opposing the application said, his client was still in darkness in reard to the charges against him. Besides, he was already in the jail and police custody for a long time and prayed that the case should be proceeded with as he was a stranger to Bombay and there was no one to stand surety for him.

His Worship ordered the accused to be remanded in jail custody.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

HINDU'S BODY UNIDENTIFIED

On Sunday at about 10-15 p.m. while the 7-down passenger train of the B.B. & C.I. Railway was passing along the Bellasis Road Railway yard, the driver noticed the corpse of a Hindu lying on the railway lines which was cut into two. The driver informed the Deputy Stationmaster at Mahaluxmi, who informed the police and removed the body to the morgue. The body was not identified although the police tried to trace the friends and relatives of the deceased.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death being run over by a train.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MARRIED GIRL

THREE WOMEN REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

Malkabai alias Bismilabai, Mrs. Mary Meyers and Mrs. Norah Budd alias Mrs. Norah Smith, three women who were arrested on the 4th instant in a "Massage Institute" in Meadows Street by the Gamdevi Police for kidnapping a young married Mahomedan girl were again placed before the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday morning for a further remand.

It will be recalled that one Suleman Hasan of Satara sent his wife with his father a month ago to Bombay and they came and put up with Malkabai their relative. The father-in-law of the girl then returned to his country and shortly after when the husband returned to Bombay he learnt that Malkabai was conducting a "Turkish Bath" at Watson Annexe. Apprehending that his wife would be spoiled in her company, he removed the girl to his sister's house at Gawalia Tank on August 1, but she disappeared the next day. The husband then asked Malkabai about the girl, but as, it is alleged she refused to say anything then. He complained to the police who arrested her on the morning of the 4th instant. On her information the police raided the second floor of a house in Meadows Street, where a "Massage Institute" was said to be run by Mrs. Meyers. She pointed out the girl in a room on the third floor. Mrs. Budd who is alleged to have been employed by Malkabai, was also arrested, as, it was alleged, she induced the girl to run away from her sitar-in-law's house.

While the accused were in custody, Malkabai attempted suicide, for which there will another case against her. Police having asked further remand till the 22nd instant, it was granted.

BOMBAY'S LIQUOR SHOPS

BOYCOTT OF EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. SAHASRABUDDHE'S MOTION PASSED

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay regarding the question of determining the number and location of liquor shops in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabude moved an amendment that in view of the reply of the Government, the representatives of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee be requested to consider the advisability of resigning from the Committee.

SELF-RESPECT AT STAKE.

Mr. Sahasrabude said the Government had refused the request of the Municipal Corporation three times and he asked if it was consistent with their self-respect that their representatives should continue to serve on the Excise Advisory Committee. He thought the reply of the Government was an insult to the Corporation.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded the amendment.

KNOCKED WITHOUT SUCCESS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas supporting the amendment said the Corporation knew best as to how many liquor shops should be kept in the city and where they should be located. They knocked at the door of the Government for necessary powers, but without success.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin hoped that when their representatives resigned, other members would not come forward to take up their places in the Excise Advisory Committee.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya, however, was of opinion that their representatives need not take the drastic step of resigning their seats as by remaining on the Excise Advisory Committee they continued to serve the City.

NO SERVICE WITHOUT POWER.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai further supported the motion and said it was no use serving on a committee where they had no powers.

CENSURE ON MINISTER.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee:—The same remark applies to the Legislative Council and the Assembly (Laughter).

Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment that some member of the Legislative Council be requested to move a vote of censure on the Minister of Excise and either Mr. Nariman or Mr. Balubhai Desai be requested to move such a vote and bring the Minister to his senses (Laughter).

Mr. Tairsee said the Corporation looked at the matter very seriously and it was just fitting that they should ask Mr. Balubhai Desai to bell the cat. (Laughter).

Mr. Desai:—And why not Mr. Hasanali Rahimtoola?

Mr. Tairsee:—Because he has not gone there to obstruct Government (Laughter).

The amendment of Mr. Tairsee being not seconded fell to the ground.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji replying said that he also thought that representatives should resign as it was no use serving on a Committee which was doing no good to the City.

Mr. Sahasrabude's amendment being put to vote, was carried *nem con.*

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

FOOT BALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

ULSTER RIFLES' BIG SCORE.

Monday's match between the Ulster Rifles and Matunga Hindus was a one-sided affair the former winning by thirteen goals. Handicapped by the sodden ground and heavy ball the Hindus found it extremely difficult to hold their own, but their display was sufficient to mark them down as a fairly strong team for the Nadkarni. The Ulster, though they were not extended, played well and their combination was distinctly good.

Right from the kick off they ran down with the ball and scored the first goal and at the interval were leading by four goa's. On resumption of the game there was a perfect feast of goals, the soldiers adding nine more to their half-time score.

ULSTER RIFLES	13 goals.
MATUNGA HINDUS	Nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

South Staffords vs. Derby Club.

WIDTH OF TRAMWAY TRACK

COMPANY CANNOT LESSEN IT.

A correspondent, writing about the Tramway Company's rights and liabilities under the deed of Agreement with the Corporation points out that the Company has no right to lessen the distance between the two lines running in opposite directions. The relevant extract is as follows:—

The clause 3 of the schedule says "Provisions and conditions similar (*mutatis mutandis* and so far as s consistent with other provisions herein) to those contained in the following Sections of the Bombay Tramways' Act 1874 viz: Sections, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, XVII, XVIII, XXIV, XXVII and XVIII. Provided that in applying Section XII of the said Act the limmit of the distance between two tramways which is to be determined, the liability of the Promoter to repair the portion of the road between the Tramways shall be six feet instead of four feet." And "that in applying Section XXIV of the said Act the right to the Promoter to make regulations shall be expressed to be subject to the necessary legislative or other authority in that behalf being first obtained."

It will be seen from the above that in accordance with the Section XII, of the Act the old horse tramways had been allowed to keep a distance of four feet from each other (where two tramways are laid by the grntees) i.e., persons who had signed the agreement in 1873 in any road between the tramways in accordance with the new clause applying to Section XII, the new Clause 9 of the Deed had been formed, the new rule as to the standard distance between the two tramways belonging to the B. E. S. T. Company, has been fixed viz: six feet from each other and it is bound to keep it.

When the B. E. S. T. Company had finished the altering the old lines and laid new lines for the "now existing tramways" as the words clearly say in clause 15 of the Deed, the space of six feet clear distance was kept between the lines, but when the Municipality began to lay new roads in Bombay with asphalt etc. the B. E. S. T. Company while relaying its portion of the road it purposely reduced the distance of the six feet between the lines to four feet as it was observed the Company were laying the lines some time back. The Company thus wanted as it ca nbe seen, to evade the obligations as stated in Clause 9 of the Deed "shall at its own expense at all times maintain and keep in good condition and repair so much of any road whereon any tramway belonging to it is laid as lies between the rails of the tramways together with so much of the road as extends 18 inches beyond the rails of and on each side of any such tramway, this meant 17 feet across the line. By reducing this 2 feet of every 6 feet, the Company made a saving in repairs etc. to the road and it amounted to 2 furlongs and 147 yards nearly per every mile.

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

HIGH COURT

CLAIM FOR CUSTOMS DUTY.

DECREE AGAINST AN IMPORTER.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaoker on the Original Side of the High Court disposed of the suit filed by the Secretary of State for India claiming Rs. 17,424 as custom and warehouse charges from Messrs. Humayun Bros. a firm of importers of matches.

In January and February 1926, the defendants imported 300 cases of match boxes and stored them in the Government Warehouse. Out of these they cleared 5 cases paying Rs. 187-8-0 and the remaining cases have not been cleared.

On 3rd January 1927 the Collector called upon the defendants to pay the duty and charges which the latter failed to do.

The defendants pleaded that they were merely the agents of one Mohiz Abdulally a matches dealer of Cambay, who is the party really responsible for the charges.

His Lordship held on the evidence that the defendants were the consignees of the goods and the Cambay merchant was merely the purchaser of the goods from them. Regarding the point made by the defendants that under section 101 of the Sea Customs Act, it was the duty of the Collector to send the bills monthly, and that they had been prejudiced by the delay, his Lordship observed that the section empowered the Collector to send bills monthly, but it also compelled the importers to pay the bills. The Collector's failure to send the bills monthly did not exonerate the defendants from any legal liability whatever. His Lordship therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff.

THE GUJARAT FLOODS

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Arya Samaj Seva Samiti volunteers had gone to inspect many affected villages of Gujarat. The chief of them are Belardpur, Hiranyapur, Davapur, Vallavpur, Jorapur, Alajada, Arera, Hathij, Valla, Nadipara, Mokumpara and Sapla. The present situation is beyond description. Wherever one walks through these parts he meets with rotten dead bodies of animals and sometimes of men even: and the smell that these bodies are producing is intolerable, and the health of the people is sure to get affected. The Government or the local Municipalities have not yet made up their mind to undertake any steps to remove them. The local municipalities are inactive and sleeping. The removal of these rotten bodies must be undertaken at once; otherwise, some terrible epidemics are sure to appear and a greater disaster than the present one may happen.

Next, the roads are in a very bad condition. Not only do carts and carriages find them impassable but also even men find it immensely hard to walk over them. There are very deep pits and filth and dirt all along the roads. It is the duty of the Government to try to get these roads repaired as early as possible. A further point they noticed is that many people are suffering from fever. They lack the medical help from the Government. It is absolutely necessary that the Government should open some temporary dispensaries in the affected parts. Otherwise, cholera, influenza and other terrible diseases are sure to appear and a terrible human destruction may result. Some of the villages are surrounded by water and the people who live there are hopelessly miserable. The Government should immediately undertake the necessary measures to drain the water by constructing some openings.

The Arya Samaj Seva Samiti volunteers are distributing food and clothing to those unhappy thousands. But this is not enough. The sick must be provided with medicines, the bad roads must be repaired and above all the rotten bodies of men and animals all around the villages must immediately be removed.

It is hoped that the Government and the local municipalities would take the necessary measures immediately to prevent further disasters.—Yours etc.

B. G. KANTY,

(For Mr. Vijayashankar, Secretary, Arya Samaj Seva Samiti, Bombay.)

A SUGGESTION TO MILL-OWNERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly request the mill-owners of Bombay to send immediately if not more at least five bales of cloth for the relief of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawar.—Yours etc.,

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL.

GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Under the auspices of "Shree Lad Yuvak Mandal", the "Arya Naitik Natak Samaj", will stage their famous play "Sansar Lila" at "Baliwala Grand Theatre" on Monday next (22nd inst.,) at 9 p.m. in aid of Gujarat and Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund. Sympathisers and members of Lad Bania community are requested to contribute their mite and help a well-deserving cause.

Tickets can ke had from Dr. Manu M. Dalal, Opp. Zaver Baug, No. 220-221, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.

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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1927.

UNJUST AND UNFAIR.

The Triennial Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency which the Government of Bombay have recently issued, contains a remarkable feature which should not escape the notice of all those, professional men and laymen, who are interested in the uphill work of giving the indigenous systems of medicine in this country the status and respect they deserve. The report contains a note "on the objections to the support by Government of the indigenous systems of medicine". Major-General Hooten, its author, relates his observations on these systems to the demand for medical relief in rural areas and, under the guise of making a dispassionate analysis of the pros and cons of the question of State support to the indigenous systems, gives the "coup de grace" to the idea of such support by condemning the systems as totally worthless for present needs. He condescends to observe that "the Ayurvedic and some other indigenous systems did very good work in their day." This is a certificate to the systems which is of absolutely no value to those who insist that they have survived in spite of State neglect and direct hostility on the part of the majority of the members of the Indian Medical Service and do deserve encouragement. The little meed of praise Major-General Hooten vouchsafes to them is neutralised by his round assertion that "they are based on erroneous theories and cannot bear comparison with the modern systems of medicine founded on recent advances in science." In his opinion, "to revert to any of the ancient systems of medicine would be a retrograde step". He holds that "they are not founded on scientific principles and are entirely out-classed by modern scientific medicine."

But critics of the indigenous systems like Major-General Hooten conveniently forget that the contention of the champions of these systems is that they do not want "to revert" to them but that they are anxious in the national interests of the country to modernise them. The Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay may declare himself emphatically against State support to the systems, but the Legislature which wants public funds to be expended for the very urgent work of "modernising" these systems is not likely to be convinced by the specious arguments he brings forward with the object, however veiled it may be, of practically killing them. He laments that this question has been debated "more on political, racial and religious lines than on its merits." He advocates that the time has now come "when it may be taken up on a less prejudiced footing" and immediately proceeds to quote the example of Japan where the ancient Chinese system of medicine introduced centuries ago into that country has now "almost expired." From the practical point of view it will be a tragedy, indeed, if the idifference of the independent Indian medical men trained on Western lines, combined with the ignorant conviction of the European practitioners of medicine in this land that the indigenous systems of medicine are "no good", prevents their legitimate development.

The antipathy on the part of Major-General Hooten to the proposal for State support to the indigenous systems is all the more inexcusable because he himself admits that "it is easy to substantiate the contention of the advocates of the indigenous systems that methods of treatment which have been hailed as new discoveries of the modern school have had their counterparts in the East very long ago." Systems of medicine about which there is an abundance of literature dealing with the properties of a host of drugs and the standard works relating to which are being studied critically in Europe do not deserve to be ridiculed out of existence by State support being denied to them. Perhaps, it is too much to expect that the British Medical Council, the closest trade union body in the whole world, will ever have the broad-mindedness to admit that other systems of medicine than the Allopathic deserve study and recognition. From the practitioners of Allopathic medicine we in India must expect continued hostility towards Ayurveda and Unani. But we are confident, there will be some at least amongst its Indian practitioners who will have faith in the necessity of continuing the work to which a Kirtikar and a Chopra devoted themselves, the work of investigating the vast amount of medical literature which has come down to us so that the indigenous systems may be modernised and put to better practical use than they are at present. Major-General Hooten would drive out the practice of the indigenous systems even from the villages by his clever device of providing Prathama-Upacharaks, school masters turned into an "inferior class" of medical men after a period of two and a half months "training" in civil hospitals. The scheme has been put into operation and it is too early to judge whether it has a chance of success in affording medical relief to the villagers. But the sinister aspect of it is that it comes in the way of assisting the development of the indigenous systems. It is natural that public opinion will continue to be ranged against the scheme. Instead of having village school masters who will be lording it over the practitioners of indigenous systems in our rural areas, because of the smattering of Western medical knowledge they have had during a course of 75 days, will it not be a better plan for the State to help the villagers by preparing for service in rural areas a corps of men who have an elementary knowledge of Western methods of surgical treatment and also of the medical properties and uses of Western and Eastern drugs most commonly used?

FATE OF DYARCHY IN MADRAS.

Madras politics are fast approaching the crisis that the non-Brahmins' Coimbatore decisions promised. The Swarajists and their present allies but erstwhile foes, the Justicites, are making vigorous efforts to precipitate the crisis. The Ministerialists have started an equally vigorous campaign to avert it and, curiously enough, have obtained the support of some Congressmen. The Swarajists have tabled a motion of no-confidence in the Ministry. The Justicites are bound by the Coimbatore decisions to support it. And because they are also pledged to non-acceptance of office, the Swarajists are sure to support the motion. Between the attacks of these two parties the Independent Ministry is, indeed, in a parlous condition. Will the Resolution be passed? It seems very likely, if only because the Swarajists and the Justicites cannot gracefully back out of their pledges so soon. It is true that Mr. Satyamurti has recently discovered some virtues in a Ministry controlled by a decisive majority of nationalists. It is also true that more recently the Congress President himself issued a statement through the Associated Press stating how much good the provincial legislatures can do by concentrating on a few items of constructive work. Never-the-less, it appears that the vote of censure will be carried in the Madras Council.

Will the Ministers then resign? The Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, a Congressman but a supporter of the Ministers, says that the Ministers are under no obligation legal or moral, to resign. It is true there is no legal obligation. As for moral obligation the position is different and may vary with individuals. One of the Ministers at least, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, has openly declared that he will not care to remain a moment in office once a no-confidence motion is carried in the Council by an elected majority. Possibly most of the Ministers will continue. They may think that the Justicites who really censure them are a small minority and that what the Swarajists want mainly is a heroic gesture to mark their protest against dyarchy. Who knows but the Ministers may even suspect that the Swarajists may secretly wish them to continue in office? So, they may cling to office in the hope that the Madras Congress at least may mend matters. We hope it will mend matters; they need a good deal of mending. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in his address to the West Godavary District Voters' Conference expressed a wish that the wrecking business just for the sake of wrecking should now come to an end and made a fervent appeal for the unity of all parties in the Congress. We reciprocate the wish and endorse the appeal. We trust either at the Madras Congress or, if possible earlier, all parties will evolve a common workable formula. The one thing to be remembered is that the strength of a formula depends not merely on its logical perfection but also upon the strength of numbers adopting it. Even Mr. De Valera has come to recognise the importance of this truth.

INDIANS' EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. C. F. Andrews are striving their utmost to impress upon the Indians in South Africa the supreme importance of their education and general social betterment. Mr. Sastri, interviewed by the "Natal Mercury," urged the speedy appointment of an Education Commission to consider the needs of the Indian community. It remains to be seen whether the Natal Government or the Union Government will readily accept the suggestion. The Union Government have pledged themselves in the Agreement to provide liberal educational facilities for Indians in South Africa. They agree that "it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities". The policy is sound and its acceptance by the Union Government is a sign of hope. But the achievement thereto with regard to the Indian section of the permanent population is most disappointing.

Take the case of Natal. The Natal Provincial Council flatly refused in 1923 to vote the necessary funds for Indians' education. It has since carried its racial prejudice so far as to lay down that European lady teachers in Indian schools should be replaced by men. The benefit of compulsory primary education is not extended to Indian children, so that out of about 32,000 children of school going age about 24,000 go without even elementary education. To crown this continued injustice, the Natal Council has strongly protested against the Agreement of January last. The "Natal Mercury" is carrying on a campaign opposing education on the grounds of "provincial finance, non-urgency and its political possibilities". Are Indians only to contribute to provincial finance and is their education less urgent than that of Europeans? The crux of the question is the last objection, namely, "political possibilities" of education. It is because of such possibilities that Indians demand education for their children in South Africa and in India. We are glad to learn that there are some leaders and papers in Natal that support Mr. Sastri's claims for better education for Indians. We trust the Union Government, with the aid of Mr. Sastri and his supporters, will redeem their pledge to give Indians all possible educational facilities.

SUSPICIOUS.

Our Simla correspondent feels constrained to remark that the test held a few days ago in Simla to select candidates for permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service was far from being quite fair. He says that the candidates who possessed European degrees were unduly favoured at the expense of those with Indian degrees, though in many cases the latter had greater distinction and more experience. Thus even men who already possess temporary Commissions have been reported to be declared unfit. It is difficult to believe that a Selection Board with men like Col. Bholanauth and Col. Bakhle on it could be so glaringly partial if they had a free choice in the matter. Our correspondent suspects that the Board had specific instructions from the Secretary of State regarding the process of selection. It is necessary for the Assembly to ascertain what these instructions are and to see that no injustice is done to worthy candidates with Indian distinctions. It will not do to circumvent in an under-hand manner even the feeble concessions regarding Indianisation of the Services.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

SENATE AND ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

(BY JOHN McKENZIE.)

The introduction of the Bill to amend the law relating to the Univerity of Bombay marks an interesting stage in the development of the University. It is worthy of note that while the Committee, on the basis of whose Report the Bill has been prepared, made very far-reaching recommendations regarding the whole work of the University, the Bill itself relates only to the Constitution of the University. In particular, it does not provide for the setting up of new Universities, though this is foreshadowed. It does not provide for any fundamental change in the relations of existing educational institutions to the University, nor for the establishment of new institutions, either on the lines of work which are now carried on or on new lines. It seeks, on the one hand, to bring the University into closer touch with the needs and purposes of the community, and, on the other hand, to give to the University greater freedom for the carrying on of its proper work.

THE PROBLEM OF CONTROL.

In studying the Bill, one's mind is carried first to the very difficult question of the control of the University. To some, this may seem to be a very simple question, but in reality it is a very perplexing one. As a matter of history, very divergent views have been held regarding the question of control, and great differences have emerged in actual practice. In Europe, we have been familiar with the idea of ecclesiastical control, and in many of the older Universities this control, modified considerably in form and extent, persists to the present day. There is, again, the idea of State control, under which a very different direction can be and has been given to the work of a University. Lastly, we have the idea of a University which is controlled largely by representatives of the community, or rather of certain great interests in the community. As a matter of fact, there are a great many Universities which cannot be brought under any one of these heads. I believe, for example, that the ancient English Universities, which were originally ecclesiastical foundations, have come in the course of history to be controlled, in some of their most important functions, by University teachers to a greater extent than are most other Universities.

MEN OF AFFAIRS.

I mention these facts because it seems to have been assumed by some people that the supreme direction of the work of a University ought to be in the hands of a body elected on as democratic a basis as possible. No one has gone so far as to suggest that the governing body should be directly elected by the people, but it has been proposed that it should be a focus of the mind of the intelligentsia, and it has also been proposed that it should be composed largely of men of affairs. I shall not discuss these proposals in detail, but I would say one word regarding the latter proposal. When the Report of the University Reform Committee was under consideration by the Senate a proposal "that men of affairs should be strongly represented on the Senate" was lost by a large majority. A further proposal "that men of affairs should be adequately represented" was carried. The distinction may seem to be a subtle and ambiguous one, but I take it that it means at least that the Senate was of opinion that the best interests of education are not of necessity most successfully guarded by persons who have won distinction in business or public life.

IDEALS IN EDUCATION.

We are here brought face to face with a question of fundamental importance. The question of control is closely related to that of ideals. Into what do we propose to mould our students? Into other-worldly saints, or pure scholars, or cultured gentlemen, or loyal citizens, or successful business men? It does not follow that those who control, will seek to produce men in all things like themselves, but they must inevitably give a bias to the system; and there is no doubt that in the minds of those who were most anxious to have a strong representation of men of affairs, there was the idea that the education given in the University should be more directly utilitarian than it has been in the past. There will be general agreement that neither this University nor any of the other Universities of India has succeeded in fitting its students for the fullest service of the community either in the economic sphere or in the higher things of the spirit, but there will probably be equally general agreement that a University which makes the utilitarian aim the dominant one will not continue to satisfy the deepest needs of the community. Neither, it is true, will a University which aims simply at the development of pure culture without reference to more basal needs. In education we are concerned with the whole man, his intellect, his practical capacities, his feelings; and we are concerned with these not merely as individual possessions but in their significance for the community. The direction of education so as to develop the individual's capacities in ways that will bring them into the fullest service of the highest ends is a matter of enormous difficulty. It requires not only gifts of insight but of character of the highest kind.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE.

No Act of the Legislature can secure that a University will be controlled by persons having these qualifications. All that it can do, will be to secure that there will be chosen for this work persons who represent classes in which the most suitable persons are likely to be found and that there will be persons representative of the different interests and points of view which have to be considered in the administration of the University. I think it may be claimed that the proposals for the composition of the Senate are on the whole satisfactory. There will be some who will object to the inclusion of the Directors of some of the Government Departments, but I think their inclusion is justified on the ground that they are the heads of departments with which the University is intimately concerned. Others may object to the inclusion of representatives of Municipalities and Local Boads. These are not numerous, and I think their presence will do something to keep the various parts of the Presidency in touch with the University, and to give the representative of the people a real share in its work. The number of representatives to be chosen directly by the Registered Graduates is adequate, but it will be necessary for some arrangement to be made for the division of the Presidency into constituencies for the purpose of election. It does not seem to be to be practicable to form the Registered Graduates into a single constituency, even if they elect only five of their representatives each year. I think one of the weakest points in the whole schem lies in the provision that is made for the representations of Colleges. I approve of the inclusion of all Principals of Colleges *ex officio*, as it is desirable that every college should be represented; and there is something to be said for the inclusion of all University Professors. It is possible that a number of University or College teachers will be returned by some of the various bodies which will elect members, and others may be nominated But still I think that there should be provision for the election of a larger number of teachers as teachers than the five proposed in the Bill. I trust that the Bill will be amended so as to give them larger representation.

Objections will be made by some to the retention of the provision for nomination by the Chancellor. There will be few who will wish to abolish it altogether, but some will object to the number of seats which are to be filled by this means. To these objections, it may be answered in the first place that under the provisions of this Bill, the whole character of the Senate will be altered. It has been in the past a body which has been to all intents and purposes a nominated body with a small infusion of elected members. Under the proposed constitution, it will be an elected body with a small infusion of nominated members. I would point out further that the power of nomination in the past has been wisely and generously exercised. There may at times have been complaints that individuals have been passed over in the selection, but the same complaint has been made as often regarding the results of elections. It is impossible to satisfy everyone. But the main point is that even with the antiquated system which it is proposed to supersede, we have had a representative and well-balanced Senate. The forty members whom it is proposed that the Chancellor should nominate to the reformed Senate will, I believe be selected with no other purpose than to secure the representation of interests which may have failed to secure representation otherwise.

THE POWERS OF THE SENATE.

Having said so much by way of approval of the provisions of the Bill so far as they affect the Senate, I may be permitted to say a few words by way of caution and criticism. First of all the Senate will be a very large body, with a membership of probably about 160, and there is a danger that it may prove to be too unwieldy. Secondly, it is proposed to endow it with very great powers. It is to be the supreme governing body of the University, and is to exercise all powers conferred on it by the proosed Act as well as all powers of the University not mentioned in the Act. In particular, it is to have the power of cancelling or referring back ordinances of

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Duce's Will.

Fascism has long been an object of hatred to the agricultural interests in Italy. To a section of the factory workers its radical incapacity to cure the ills of the body politic as well as of economic depression did not appear for a time in its true colours because Signor Mussolini had captured its sympathy for his Fascist Trade Unions. But this section of workers and the employers of labour in Italy as a class are tired now of the Fascist interference with their rights. Organised labour is slowly raising its head against Fascism and as the Lugano correspondent of the "Daiy Herald" points out the industrial magnates have openly expressed their resentment against the Secretary General of the Fascist Party attacking them in voilent terms at Bologna for disobeying the Duce's will. If they do not obey his directions, he threatens to take their factories away from them, hoping to work them with his Fascist Trade Unions. Here he is making a great mistake, because discontent is extremely rife amongst the latter. It is evident that Fascism is being opposed by practically all sections of the population in Italy now with united energy. In spite of Fascist oppression popular appreciation of the views propounded by political thinkers like Gaetano Masca and Vilfredo Pareto who openly advocate the "neo-Idealism" is expressed everywhere in glowing terms. As their doctrines cut at the very root of the Fascist theory, Signor Mussolini is at a loss to check this popularity except by complete suppression of liberty of expression, an impossible task even in a Fascist State.

Significant Move.

The news from Shanghai that General Chiang-Kai-shek has announced his resignation of the post of Generalissmo of the Nanking armies indicates that this particular War-Lord realises by this time that he has been most unwise in indulging in a policy of ruthless oppression against the Labour organisations in the territory under his command. The recent defeat of his armies as they were pushing northwards to effect an entrence into the area under the control of the Peking Government has made him suffer in military prestige. His willingness to have an ex-Governor of Canton as his successor only means that he is attempting to regain his lost popularity as a Nationalist leader. He has tried to behave like the Tuchun of old concerned with consolidating his power purely on a military basis and has failed. He is now willing to change his policy. Chiang-Kai-shek is far too shrewd and able a leader to allow himself to be permanently shelved. The Nanking Government is postponing the imposition of sur-taxes. We may legitimately conclude that this is done with Chiang's advice. It is very likely that Hankow, Nanking and Canton will again join hands.

The Dev Samaj.

Of the various Hindu Protestant movements of recent times perhaps the most interesting is the Dev Samaj, founded forty-five years ago in the Punjab by Bhagwan Dev Atma. Inheriting the culture of the Hindus, the Samaj has not of its dogmas. Its ten cardinal principles are simple ethical maxims directly bearing on the everyday life of the people and intelligible even to a child. Social service with emphasis on education is the main activity of the Samaj. It maintains about thirty institutions, mostly educational, including a College at Lahore, secondary schools, two being for girls, and fifteen primary schools of which two are for girls. There are three separate schools for the "depressed" classes and four for the so-called criminal tribes. What is more remarkable, many of these institutions are well attended by Muslim boys, who form no less than 40 per cent of the strength of the college. This is indeed, a very gratifying feature of these institutions in the heart of a province now notorious for its communal fanaticism. Would there were more such schools and colleges. Institutions like these deserve to be cherished and supported by the whole country.

Prohibtion in C. P.

According to the Report of the Excise Administration in the Central Provinces for the year 1926, this province seems to have made the greatest progress towards prohibition. Since 1919 the rate of consumption of country liquor has fallen by 68 per cent. in C.P. as against 61 per cent. in U.P. 50 per cent. in the Punjab, 57 per cent. in Bombay, 31 per cent in Madras, 18 per cent. in Behar, 17 per cent in Assam and 16 per cent. in Bengal. C.P. has therefore, as the consumption of country liquor is concerned, C.P. has but few steps to advance to establish prohibition. When the position is so favourable why do the C.P. Government still fight shy of enforcing total prohibition? Is it because they respect the right of the people to drink, especially of the consumption of foreign liquor? We feel confident however, that the people and the Legislature of the province will not leave the Government in peace till they achieve total prohibition, and that speedily. C.P. has progressed so well these eight years. C.P. has earned the right to lead the country in the campaign against liquor.

TEXTILE DECISIONS REVISED.

BUT NO HIGHER DUTY AGAINST JAPANESE GOODS.

SPECIFIC DUTY ON ALL IMPORTED YARN.

TO LAST TILL APRIL 1930.

SIMLA, August 15.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The Government of India have after all recognised that the Cotton Textile Industry requires some further measure of protection than what was announced in June last. They have announced their modified decision which is a direct result of the agitation which Bombay has been conducting both by representations through deputations and in the Press. The new decision admits of no British Preference as was feared in some quarters. It is not known what view Bombay will take of this latest decision of the Government of India. But it is stated in responsible circles that the Government of India are not prepared to give further. If Bombay should make any frantic efforts like Oliver Twist, for more, then she must face disappointment. The Tariff Bill which was practically ready for introduction, a few days ago, will now be further amended so as to embody Government's modified decision which has the approval of the Secretary of State and which also represents the maximum of their concession. It is believed in official circles that this offer will still the voice of Bombay and bring to Government side the bulk of even Swarajists and Nationalists that, therefore, the wind out of sail to non-official fight in the Assembly has been taken away. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other Bombay members are yet to arrive.

GOVERNMENTS' FRESH PROPOSALS

SIMLA, August 15.

The Government of India (Commerce Department) have, as a result of the representations made by the Bombay Millowners' Association before Sir George Rainy in Bombay, and by the Millowners' Deputation in Simla last month, reviewed their decisions in regard to protection for the cotton industry. They have decided to impose a specific duty of one and a half annas per pound on all imported yarn, unless the value of the yarn exceeds Rs.1-14 per pound, in which case five per cent ad valorem duty will be charged This will be in effect till 30th March 1930, before which time night work by women in Japanese factories would have been stopped by law.

DUTY ON ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Secondly, the Government are reducing from fifteen to seven and a half per cent the duty on artificial silk yarn, which is being increasingly used.

Thirdly, the Government have decided to include in the list of machinery and mill stores to be exempted from duty, also bobbins, picking sticks roller skins, roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel. Concluding, the Goverament say that they do not agree to the proposal for a higher duty on piecegoods, as the unfair advantage enjoyed by the Japanese mills is already neutralised by the existing eleven per cent duty.—A.P.

CONGRESS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NEED FOR UNITED BACKING

DR. BESANT'S MAGNANIMITY

MADRAS, August 15.

According to a report of the London Corespondent of the "Hindu", Dr. Besant, speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the Shivaji Tilak Day in London said, "You know the Working Committee of the National Congress is now busy drawing up a Home Rule Bill. You also know that a Bill drawn up by somewhat similar methods has already been introduced in the House of Commons by the Labour Party. Speaking for myself, and I believe for those who worked with me, I will say that if the second Bill does not give less than the Bill, now before the Parliament, we would be the first to tear up our own Bill for the one that would have behind it the united forces of India." (Loud cheers.)—Free Press.

DELHI MUSLIM CONFERENCE

MR. JINNAH UNABLE TO ATTEND.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has received the following telegram from Mr. Muhammad Ali, from Delhi, dated the 11th:—

"Delhi Muslims invite all Muslim members of the Indian Legislature for a Conference on the 15th regarding fresh legislation to prevent wanton vilification of holy religious personages. Please break journey and bring others. Also inform the time of your arrival."

Mr. Jinnah's reply was as follows:—

"Your telegram received. I am sorry, I cannot attend the meeting on the 15th I am going Simla via Sehar-Shikurpur."

"I shall support any measure calculated to protect the founders of all faiths against wanton vilification and attacks. I urge earnestly all Moslems to follow constitutional methods. Government of Punjab and its head Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor acquitted themselves with great credit. People at large and Mussalmans in particular should appreciate the prompt and statesmanlike manner in which the situation is handled. The authoritative and recent decision of the High Court, Punjab should allay the agitation. I disapprove the motives attributed to Judge Duleep Singh."—A.P.

EXIT CHIANG KAI SHEK!

LEAVING FOR UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

TO RETIRE INTO PRIVATE LIFE.

LONDON Aug. 14.

Shanghai.—Accompanied by a bodyguard of 450 soldiers, Chiang kai-shek embarked on a steamer for an unknown destination making his final exit from the military stage of China. It is known that he has amassed fortune. He left behind a proclamation address "to the People of China" in which he announces the resignation of his position of Generalissimo of Naionalist armies and his intention to retire into private life—Reuter.

PUTTING UNITY BEFORE PERSONAL AMBITIONS.

CAUSE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Shanghai.—Chiang-kai-shek in a proclamation attributes his regisnation to the criticisms of his Generalship, his reverses in Shantung, and the allegations that he is responsible for the split in the Kuomintang which could not healed while he is Generalissimo, as also his physical and mental breakdown. He is, therefore, putting unity before personal ambitions, and concludes that it is vitally important that the Kuomintang should expel all Communists. He urges the Hankwo and Nanking Governments to combin eagainst the North.

He and his family have arrived to settle down, at his birth place.—Reuter.

DR. ANSARI AND CONGRESS POLITICS.

A NEWSPAPER STUNT.

NO SECRET CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Dr. M. A. Ansari wires to the Associated Press from Bhopal dated 15th instant:—

"My views as foreshadowed in yesterday's "Herald" unauthorised, incorrect and misleading. Am publishing full statement shortly."

The unfounded news that the "Indian National Herald" has been circulating from day to day regarding some secret conference of political leaders which was supposed to have been held in Bombay only a few days back and the "Times of India's" gratituitous sermon on the change in Swarajist angle of vision, together with the inferences which both the papers have drawn, have naturally given rise to a little misunderstanding in political and especially Congress circles. With a view to ascertain the facts, immediate enquiries in informed circles were made by our Special Representative.

At the outset, we are in a position to state, on the best available authority, that the story of a conference is nothing but a newspaper stunt. There was nothing like a regular pre-arranged conference as imagined by one of our contemporaries. The facts of the case can be summarised as follows.

It is true that Dr. Ansari, while on his way from Hyderabad on private business, had dropped in Bombay for a day, during the last week. Quite naturally he availed himself of the opportunity to see some of his friends in Bombay and discuss the present political situation with them. He had not any manifesto with him nor did he doggedly persist in any kind of political opinion to which his colleagues in the Congress could not be a party. There was a friendly exchange of opinions and no conclusion was sought to be arrived at. Pandit Motilal Nehru's arrival in Bombay on the same day was merely accidental and there are absolutely no grounds for the insinuation that our contemporaries have freely indulged in. The Pandit was on his way to Simla to discuss some outstanding matters with the colleagues of his party and he had never thought that he would meet Dr. Ansari in Bombay.

A PURE INVENTION.

The presence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the so-called conference, is an unqualified mis-statement of facts and it requires no refutation. In fact, it is understood on very good authority that Dr. Ansari and Mr. Jinnah have not met for the last several months, not to talk of days. Interviewed by our special representative, Mr. Jinnah simply laughed at the statement that he was a party to any conference recently held in Bombay. "I know nothing of the conference and, in fact, I havn't met Dr. Ansari for quite a long time were the words with which Mr. Jinnah dismissed the myth of a conference.

The change of policy that has been attributed to the would-be President-elect of the Indian National Congress, needs very few comments. It has been an open secret that a considerably large section of Non-Co-operators do not believe in any midway between Council entry and unqualified Non-Co-operation. They would have either of the two carried to its logical conclusion. Certainly, Dr. Ansari has his own views on the point and small wonder if he has discussed those views with his friends in Bombay. It is, moreover, quite likely that being a straightforward and courageous man, he would like to take the country into his confidence before he accepts the onerous responsibility of piloting the Congress in critical times ahead. Dr. Ansari would never like the idea of taking the country unawares in his presidential address at the forthcoming Madras Congress. One need not be surprised if, in the near future, he issues a clear statement of his policy and makes a clean breast of it. No amount of adverse criticism and Press comments will deter him from following a path which, according to him, is in the best interests of the country. His is not the spirit that can be cowed down by intimidation and mud-slinging. His life-long national service has given the country ample opportunities to know and judge for itself of what a sterner stuff he is made. Let the "Times of India" gloat over the watering down of the Congress programme and let the "Indian National Herald" swear from house-tops at any sensible move in politics. Dr. Ansari knows his business and the country need not be unnecessarily anxious about any political move on his part. There is ample time for the Press to criticise his statement or manifesto when it is authoritatively issued.

DR. ANSARI'S COURAGEOUS ACTION

"HIS REPUTATION WILL ENHANCE" SAYS "RANGOON DAILY NEWS."

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

Referring to Dr. Ansari's recent manifesto, the "Rangoon Daily News" says, "We think Dr. Ansari had done the right thing in speaking out his mind and in letting people know beforehand what his presidential speech is going to be like. Far from suffering in his popularity, Dr. Ansari's reputation will be enhanced tenfold by his courageous action. As for himself he remains a "No-Changer", but the circumstances in which the Congress finds itself to-day leave him no other alternative but the one which he has boldly outlined. We hope the Congress Committees will elect him in spite of his manifesto."—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI TO CEYLON.

MADRAS, August 15.

The Students' Conference, Jaffna has been in communication with Mahatmaji and Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar for the last six months on the question of the presidentship at their sessions and visiting Ceylon.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalchariar has sent the following wire to them in reply:—"Gandhiji gives Ceylon one fortnight, the first half of November. Start organising collection immediately. Wire progress from time to time."—Free Press.

"BREMEN" AND "EUROPA."

TWO JUNKERS FLY FOR AMERICA.

ONE IS FORCED TO LAND.

LONDON Aug. 14.

Dessau.—Two Junker aeroplanes, "Bremen" and "Europa," left simultaneously for America. Each Junker carries three persons. The "Bremen's" chief pilot is Loose and "Europa's" Ristiez. As a result of meteorological reports, the route has been changed at the last minute the machine flying via Holland, the north coast of Scotland across the Orkneys to Cape Race.—Reuter.

"EUROPA" FORCED TO LAND

"BREMEN" HEADING FOR CHICAGO

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Bremen.—The "Europa" landed at the aerodrome having turned back when over the North Sea following the news of an extremely stormy weather in the North Atlantic.

LATER: The "Europa" had flown over the North Sea for thirty minutes when a sudden engine trouble compelled Ristiez to turn about hurriedly.

Ristiez experienced difficulty in finding a landing place owing to pitch darkness until the aerodrome lights were espied. Landing was made precipitately. The aeroplane came down with a crash breaking the landing-gear and the propellor.

It is reported that another Junker will be offered to the crew in order to make another attempt.

London, Aug. 15.—The "Bremen" was seen over Wakefield at one-forty this morning.

Dessau.—The "Bremen" is heading for Chicago, if fuel lasts out.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS OF "BREMEN."

LONDON, August 15.

"Iron" rations as also tea, lemons, chocolates, sausages and sandwitches are carried by Bremen monoplane. There are three persons on board, including two pilots, Fritz Loose, aged 30, who was naval pilot during war time and served for three months during the Moroccan war in aerial ambulance for Spaniards, and Captain Koehl (39) who has great reputation as aerial navigator. He was twice shot down during war time. The other person is a passenger Baron Von Hahnfeld representing North German Lloyd Company. He wears a monocle. Bremen can receive but cannot transmit wireless messages. The latest Atlantic weather reports are in no way encouraging.—Reuter.

New York.—Various American cities are busy preparing reception for Bremen. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago have indicated that they intend to keep great shafts of light in sky burning all night long at principal air ports. Chicago is most enthusiastic at the possibility of being the American terminus of the flight. Mayor Thompson declares that welcome will be on a scale which will make welcome accorded to Linghdber in Paris seem comparatively tame. Anticipating that German fliers may find difficulty owing to fog, Chamberlain will take off at dawn on the sixteenth with a view to meeting them on Massachusetts Coast and escorting them to Mitchel Field, Long Island.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 15.

Bremen has returned to Dessau.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 15.

Berlin.—The Company owning "Bremen" announces that the aeroplane was sighted at 11|15 this morning at 53.26 north longitude, 1.1|4 east longitude proceeding in east-south-east direction. It is believed here that news indicates that aeroplane is returning to Germany on account of bad weather.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 15.

(Earlier).: London.—It is reported from Kingstown near Dublin that "Bremen" passed over it at 5-1' this morning.—Reuter.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

On the application of the Advocate-General, on behalf of the official liquidators appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Bengal National Bank, Mr. Justice Costello, to-day, sanctioned the appointment of Messrs. Dignam and Co. as their attorneys.

His Lordship authorised the liquidators to take out summons under Rule 30, for various directions which the liquidators applied for. They were also authorised to retain such of the existing staff of the Bank, as was thought necessary, for their work.—Free Press.

RECIPROCAL RELEASE OF PROPERTY.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN & U S

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Rugby.—The text is issued of the letters exchanged and the agreement reached between Great Britain and the United States regarding the reciprocal release of property sequestrated under trading with the enemy Acts. The memorandum drawn up by the United States Government explains the conditions for the return of property to married women in the United States and great Britain which was seized during the war. With regard to debt claims the United States trading with the enemy Act authroises on a basis of reciprocity payment from sequestrated property of debt owing to and owned by British claimants before the passage of the Act provided such debt in the nature of a pledge or lien arose in reference to money or other property held by alien property custodian or treasurer of the United States.—B.O.W.

WILL GOVT. "ACCOMMODATE INDIAN SENTIMENT"?

"ENGLISHMAN'S" FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

It is now becoming increasingly clear, wires the "Englishman's" special Simla correspondent, that Government will endeavour their utmost to accommodate Indian sentiment in the matter of the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank Act Amending Bills and carry their shareholders scheme with a fair measure of Indian representation on the directorate.

The correspondent understands that Sir

WRECKED BY EXPLOSION.

BRISBANE'S C. I. D. OFFICES.

LONDON Aug. 14.

Brisbane.—Offices of the Criminal Investigation Department have been wrecked by an explosion at midnight. A heavy wall has been shattered and the roof has been blown to fragments. The detective on duty in the building has had to be removed to hospital on account of severe shock. To roar of the detoniation roused the whole city.—Reuter.

GENL. CHIANG IN SHANGHAI

NORTHERNERS NEARING NANKIN

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Rugby.—Telegrams from China state that General Chiankai-shek arrived unexpectedly at Shanghai yesterday. He was accompanied by Chengchi-eng and a contingent of guards. Recently his Nationalist forces received a severe handling from the Northerners who after stemming their advance have driven them back upon the Yangtse. The Northernes under Sun Chaun-fang are now reported to have taken Chingkianpu and to be nearing Nankin. In accordance with well-known precedent various commanders in the retreating forces have transferred their support to the attackers. —B. O. W.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

SWORDS CONFISCATED & SATYAGRAH RELEASED.

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

A procession of about ten Arms Act Satyagrahis was taken last evening. The police arrested the members of the procession, and after confiscating the drawn swords they wee carrying, released them. —Free Press.

WILL ALWAYS SERVE MOTHER INDIA.

DR. MOONJE PRESENTED WITH RS. 10,000 PURSE

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

His friends and admirers presented a purse of Rs. 10,000 to Dr. B. S. Moonje to-day for his private use.

In the address presented to him it was recalled that there was a practice in England to present such purses to leaders.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, thanking his friends, said he would always serve his country and further the cause of nationalism and Hinduism.

Among those at the function were Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon. Sir S. M. Chitnavis, the Hon. Mr Rao Sir B. K. Bose, Rajah Laxumanrao Bhonsale, and others and a retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.—Free Press.

SIR SURENDRA NATH'S BEQUEST

SON'S APPLICATION GRANTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

An application on behalf of the son of the late Sir Surrendra Nath Banrjee for leave to raise a loan of Rs. 22,000 from the property left over by his father, was heard to-day by Mr. Justice Costello.

The will of Sir Surendra Nath provided many bequests and it stated that if his son had no issue, his son could spend Rupees one lakh for purposes he thought necessary but the rest of his residuary property would be vested in the Government of Bengal who would be competent to sell these properties and the Minister in charge of public health would spend the amount for improving the sanitation and giving medical relief in Bengal.

His Lordship granted the application.—Free Press.

UTILISATION OF RIVER JORDAN.

BIG SCHEME OF GENERATING ELECTRICAL ENERGY

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Rugby.—Work has been started on the Jordan-Yamuk section of a big scheme for utilising the River Jordan for the generation of electrical energy. The Jordan's waters, between Lake Tiberias and Jisrlmyamijeh where, in about eight miles, there is a fall of 150 feet, will be used, and a supplementary part of the scheme which is estimated to produce 130 million kilowatts provides for the harnessing of the waters of the Yamuk which flow into the Jordan five miles south of Lake Tiberias. The Jaca, Haifa and Tiberias sections are already complete. It is anticipated the Palestine Government will be a big consumer, that the railways will be eventually electrified and that the electric power will be extensively used for irrigational pumping.—B.O.W.

SCURRILOUS ATTACK ON SHIVAJI

HINDUS EXPRESS RESENTMENT

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY URGED

The scurrilous attack by the Urdu newspaper "Peshava" on the founder of the Marathi dynasty, Shree Shivaji Maharaj, came in for strong condemnation at the hands of a number of speakers, at a meeting held on Monday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Raja Govindlal Shiralal presiding. The spacious hall was crowded almost to overflowing and presented a spectacle of great animation.

GROSS LIBEL.

The Raja, in an extremely balanced speech, styled the attack of the "Peshava" as an atrocious libel on the life of a great national hero. The entire Hindu community, he said, would strongly resent the unfounded aspersions on the birth of Shivaji. Referring to the apology tendered by the editor of "Peshava", the President observed that the apology should have been tendered to the whole of self-respecting nation and not to the Maharashtrians alone. In his opinion, every right-thinking Muslim also ought to resent the calumnies against one of India's greatest sons. (Loud cheers).

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. R. A. Gole then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay has noted with resentment the statement in the "Peshava" to the effect that Shivaji was not a Hindu but a Muslim by blood. This meeting is of opinion that this statement is scandalously false and is intended to provoke the sentiments of Hindus. The meeting condemns the said statement in the severest terms possible. In the opinion of this meeting the apology tendered by the editor of the "Peshava" is not only insufficient but also provocative."

ATTACK ON FREEDOM.

In a vigorous Marathi speech, Veer Vamanrao Joshi seconded the resolution. Like others, he went on to say, he resented the attack of the "Peshava" on the noble birth of Shree Shivaji Maharaj. It was an attack not only on the Hindu community but also on freedom because Shivaji was one of the founders of India's freedom.

NOT A GENUINE APOLOGY.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar also supported the resolution in a spirited speech. The speaker did not believe that the apology came straight from the heart of the writer. He suggested that the editor of the "Peshava" should contribute a handsome donation to the Shivaji Memorial fund to convince them of his bonafides.

RESPECT NATIONAL HEROES.

Mr. Satyapriya, a converted Muslim re-converted to Hinduism, made a stirring appeal to Hindus to organise and be courageous. Mr. Dongre pleaded Hindu-Muslim unity, much against the mood of the audience. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar asked his Hindu brethren to respect all prophets and all national heroes. After half a dozen other speakers had supported the resolution, the meeting dispersed.

PRIZE AWARDED.

As announced before, Mr. V. K. Hardikar was awarded a prize for writing the best essay on "Maharashtra's commerce in the times of Shivaji." The prize came from Mahendrakar Brothers, the famous merchants of Girgaum, Bombay.

ZBYSZCO COMES BACK TO INDIA.

TO TRY CONCLUSIONS WITH GAMA

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

It is learnt that Zbyszko, the famous wrestler, proposes to visit India again accompanied by his younger brother Wladick and another wrestler Hansstein for the purpose of meeting the Indian champion Gama with whom he was not able to arrange a match on his last visit.—A. P.

CASE OF INSOLVENCY.

KARACHI, Aug. 15.

On the application of Messrs. Wadhumal and Co., pleaders on behalf of their client Mr. Varumal Kishandas to whom Seth Gidamal Fattechand and his brother owed Rs. 31,000 the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Percival passed order last Friday declaring Nagar Seths and their sons insolvents and taking over their property under the management of the Court. —Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member of Council, will proceed on tour to Gujarat, leaving Poona on the 17th August and returning on the 21st. He will halt at Ahmedabad from the 18th to the 20th.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Forests and Excise will leave for Gujarat on the 19th August, returning to Bombay on the 28th. In the course of his tour the Minister will visit Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Kaira, Anand, Dakor, Godhra, Baroda, Broach and Amod.

NEW THREADS FOR OLD.

A happy snap of the Pournima day at Chowpatty Sands where thousands of people changed their Sacred thread

The Hindu priest in the Centre Chants the Mantra and the ring around repeats the same before changing their holy thread.

HINDUS EXILED BY FORCE

MORE EXILES EXPECTED.

REPRESENTATION TO N. W. PROVINCE AUTHORITY

DELHI, Aug. 15.

A representative of the Hindu Mahasabha after visiting Peshawar in connection with the forced exile of Hindus and Sikhs from N. W. F. Province reports that more than six hundred Hindus and above three hundred Sikhs have already reached Peshawar after the forced exile. Nearly three hundred are self-supporting while for the others immediate help is necessary. They are at present being looked after by some charitable Hindus.

He adds that anti-Hindus propaganda is spreading both in British territory and beyond. More exiles are expected. A Hindu-Sikh Rakshak Sabha is formed to represent the case to the Chief Commissioner.—Free Press.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S PROGRAMME.

TO MEET PARTY MEMBERS BEFORE LEAVING.

LUCKNOW, August 15.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru intends leaving for Europe on the 31st instant. Before sailing he is anxious, to meet all members of the Congress Party and discuss with them certain matters of importance. For this purpose, he would be in Simla from the 18th to 20th and, it is understood that meetings of the Congress Party will be held at Simla on those dates.—Free Press.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, writes:—

"Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Central Relief Fund will be out of Bombay for sometime. The public are therefore, again requested to send their contributions to the Hon. Treasurer, the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, Imperial Bank of India, and not to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas."—A.P.

NEW PAPER IN LUCKNOW

MR. BRELVI HAS NOT ACCEPTED EDITORSHIP.

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

The Associated Press understands that there is no truth in the report that Mr. S. A. Brelvi has accepted the editorship of a new paper to be started at Lucknow.—A.P.

MAHMUDABAD DECLINES.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 15.

The Hon. The Maharajah of Mahmudabad whose name had been proposed for the presidency of the next annual session of the All-India Muslim League has declined the honour.—A. P.

KOSI RIVER IN FLOODS.

HEAVY RAINS THREATEN GUJARAT.

RESTORATION OF TRAFFIC HINDERED

BOMBAY GOVERNOR CONTRIBUTES TO SIND RELIEF.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

In Ahmedabad City the houses that are damaged and destroyed number 10,000. About 30,000 mill workers are houseless. At least 2,000 houses are owned by them which must be immediately rebuilt. They are now overcrowded in chawls where sanitary arrangements are revolting. The surrounding roads are extremely filthy. Some of the chawls are so horrid that it is a disgrace to the municipality and the second wealthy city in the Bombay Presidency.

SHOCKING HUDDLING OF STRANDED WORKERS.

I visited a chawl with about 400 tenements. This wonderful structure is four feet high. It is two feet under and two feet above the road-level. About 1,200 miserable souls are living there, giving their blessings to their wealthy masters and the strongest national Municipality in India. I should like to know how Mr. Banker the great leader of Labour Union in Ahmedabad has allowed this monstrous state of affairs to go on.

SERIOUS HOUSING PROBLEM.

The local Relief Committee with the Commissioner and the Collector, who are sympathetic and co-operating, doing their utmost to give temporary relief. But the housing problem is serious and must be tackled without any loss of time. The Mill-owners must settle this scandalous question of housing. If the question of humanity does not appeal to them let them consider the economic advantage they will get by a contented labour housed in decent houses.

KOSI RIVER IN FLOODS.

PATNA, Aug. 15.

Owing to Kosi river floods at Bhapthihai, two bridges between Bhapthihai and Raghpur on the B.N.W. Rly. in Bihar were washed off and the branch line is closed for all descriptions of traffic. The line is also breached between Bhapthihai and Thurbhita. Transhipment is impossible. The B.N.W. Rly authorities wire that the suspension of traffic will probably be for two months.—Free Press.

NEED FOR SEEDS

PRANTIK SAMITI STARTS WORK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

The great and urgent need of the cultivators in all talukas of the Ahmedabad District now is help in seeds and bullocks. The Gujarat Prantik Samiti has taken up this work first. The Ahmedabad Relief Fund Committee received promise for Rs. 396,500 for loan fund and Rs. 1,41,746 for relief fund.

Mr. Chatfield, Commissioner is going on leave next month preparatory to retirement.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS

DR. CHANDULAL'S COMMITTEE TO UNDERTAKE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 15.

Dr. Chandulal, Dr. Dinkarrao Amin, Diwan Bahadur Malji and the Collector of Broach attended the informal Conference of Government officials and prominent relief workers at Nadiad. The question of the supply of seeds to landless tenants who cannot get tagavi from Government was discussed and it was ultimately decided that the Government should place at the disposal of Dr. Chandulal and Mr. Dinkarrao President and Secretary District Relief Committee Rs. 15,000 and the Central Fund.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha and others had started collecting earmarked donations for distribution of seeds but Dr. Chandulal requests them that the work has to be done through agency and thanks them for their services.

Funds are required for relief in other forms Clothing is still insufficient. Other necessary household articles have to be supplied to the homeless. Charitably disposed gentlemen are requested to send Such help for these purposes.

MR. PRADHAN'S TOUR PROGRAMME

TO INSPECT SUBURBAN GOWSHALAS

POONA, Aug. 15.

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Minister for Agriculture who left to-day for Bombay has an extensive tour programme from the 19th to the 27th August when he will visit about 15 flood-tricken places in Gujerat. He leaves Bombay for Ahmedabad on the 19th and visits Nadiad, Kaira, Dakore, Godhra, Barpda, Broach, Amod and Jambusar. During his stay in Bombay, the Minister will inspect 'gowshalas' at Mulund, Ghatkopar and Khondwali for ascertaining whether sufficient cattle can be made available for agriculturists in the flood-stricken area and also with a view to centralising the activities of gowshalas in the Presidency. —A.P.

GIVING TAGAVI AT NOMINAL INTEREST.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

Motilal Trikamlal Shah, President of

(Continued on page 10.)

THEIR OWN OPINIONS

MILD REBUKE TO RAMDAS AND SATYAMURTI.

PROSPECTS OF NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

MADRAS, August 15.

"The opinions expressed by Mr. S. Satyamurti and the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu as to what the Independent Ministry ought to do after the 'No-confidence' motion, are their own and not mine or my party's" says Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President, in an interview to the "Tamil Nadu". He said that neither of them is justified in speculating about the fate of the 'No-confidence' motion. He was sure that the Congress Party to a man, would vote for the motion. But he could not sayy all the Justicites would vote for it. He was of the opinion that in the event of the resolution being carried, the Ministry was bound to resign.

In a whip issued to-day, Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti, the leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Council says: The prospects of the 'No-confidence' motion being carried are indeed bright if only both the Congress and Justice Parties set to work jointly.—Free Press.

DON'T LOOK UP TO ROYAL COMMISSION.

'RELIGION AND CASTE HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH POLITICS."

SALEM, August 15.

Lecturing on "the political situation" last evening, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu deprecated the attempts made to induce the country to look up to the Royal Commission which would, at best, give us only five Ministers in place of three. He pleaded for the cultivation of a vigorous spirit of democracy and said that religion and caste, wherever they interfered with politics, must be given the go-bye.

He further said that those who denied equal status to their brethren must be disenfranchised. They should be ineligible for Legislative Councils and other public services.—Free Press.

"DAILY NEWS" COMMENT.

"MISS MAYO'S BOOK SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED."

London, August 15.

The "Daily News" is not surprised at the Indian outcry against Miss Catherine Mayo's book. The paper considers her statements about Indian social conditions exaggerated, but hopes that Indian leaders will not confine their criticism to mere vituperation. If there is error in it, there is undoubtedly some truth which thoughtful Indians should carefully consider.—Reuter.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHIS DISARMED

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

In addition to yesterday's eleven satyagrahis, who were disarmed by the police, four more volunteers were diarmed and their swords were confiscated to-day morning on a thoroughfare. All these volunteers are sitting on the road, where they were arrested, and they are said to have resolved to sit there till their arms were returned to them.—Free Press.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST MINISTRY

SIR MUTHIAH CHETTY'S SUGGESTION

COIMBATORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

TIRPUR, Aug. 15

The Coimbatore District Conference opened yesterday with Sir M.C.T. Muthiah Chettiar in the chair.

Sir Muthiah said he was one of those who thought they ought to avail themselves of the opportunity that might be open to them to achieve responsible self-government by working Dyarchy fairly and well. The Reforms, he said, were certainly an improvement on the old order of things, and they were capable of giving substantial benefits specially in nation-building departments. It was a great surprise to him that the Justice Party which had worked the Reforms for six years and carried political propaganda on constitutional lines should have gone back upon everything they said so far and done while in office and resolved upon a policy of obstruction.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Now that the provincial contributions were remitted they could start schemes of village reconstruction, elementary education and industrial and cooperative activities. He hoped that an unholy alliance foreshadowed by the Coimbatore decision would not lead to retransferment of transferred departments to the bureaucracy. He appealed to the Governor not to accept any motion for want of confidence in the present ministry as final but allow an appeal to the country for its deliberate judgment.

Sir Muthiah condemned the resolution passed at Coimbatore by the Justicites censuring the Governor and observed that the present ministers had given proof of their earnestness and anxiety to initiate schemes of public good which he said might bear fruit in time.

The President suggested that Brahmin and non-Brahmin leaders should meet together and evolve a formula acceptable to both parties.

SYMPATHY WITH FLOOD VICTIMS.

The first resolution passed by the Coimbatore District Conference urges the conference of political leaders to decide the future of India and declares that there should be Indian majority on the Statutory Commission on Reforms.

The second resoluton passed by the Conference expressed confidence in the present ministry and appreciated its programme of work and hoped that its administration would be nereasingly beneficial to the province.

The third resolution deprecated the Brahmin-non-Brahmin differences and considered that unless a satisfactory solution was found immediately, it would retard the progress of the country as a whole, and the province in particular.

The Conference next passed a resolution expressing its deep sympathy with those who have suffered in the recent floods in Gujrat and other parts of the country.—Free Press

A cable from London says that the "Bremen" was seen over Blackpool at 2-45 this morning. She left Dessau at 6-20 last last evening.—Reuter.

"DIATRIBE OF DISGUST AND DESPAIR"

AMERICAN REVIEWER ON "MOTHER INDIA"

BOOK OF LIE AND CALUMNY

We reproduce below from the "Nation" (New York) a crushing Reply given to Miss Katherine Mayo by Mr. H. Norman Brown:

It is entirely doubtful what effect this book will have. Miss Mayo went to India to find social evils and she found them; "Mother India" is an outburst of passionate indignation that such things should be that the British should have suffered them, that the Nationalists who are wresting the control of the Country from foreign hands, should take no more than an academic interest, that the most that exists in the way of reform should be mere talk. With her gift for quick effective description, and an instinct to ferret out the most noisome details, she paints a revolting picture of a diseased and loathsome country, and moved in every cell of her being, she lashes alike all who seem to be contributors to the failure to apply the obvious remedies, not sparing even Tagore and Gandhi.

The horrors she relates are of the same sort that missionaries have for generations been repeating in the West, but her book, in its completeness and devastating effectiveness, is as much more thorough than theirs as carbolic acid is for a disinfectant than distilled water. The only book that can approach here is one from which she quotes frequently, Abbe Dobois's "Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies", first published in 1816. Both authors have a brilliant command of the pictographic and both are shocked at India. Often they are shocked by the same things, but in general their sense of value differs, in which respect a student of the history of ideas would find them interesting and contrasting representatives of their respective generations. Dubois looks for moral and religious depravity, accounting social and economic phenomena as secondary; Miss Mayo ignores Indian religions, philosophy, literature, and art—about all of which she seems vastly uninformed—except in so far as she thinks them connected with lapses in hygiene, sanitation, medicine, agricultural methods, stock-breedings and other concrete social and economic failures.

From the Western point of view her book constitutes an impress indictment of Indian society; there is no element that is spared. If in regard to enforce widowhood she speaks more favourably of the Sikhs or the Mohammadans than she does of the Hindus, it is only elsewhere to boil over regarding other social abuses of which these portions of the population are guilty although she may not accuse them specifically. But the chief of her indignation is the Hindu branch, the followers of the religion Hinduism, comprising roughly about three fourth's of India's 315 millions. They are in the majority and they are practitioners of the greatest number of social evils she is attacking.

WOMAN QUESTION.

Approximately half her book deals with the woman question in India, the details of which are much more elementary than the phrase suggest in the West. There is child marriage, often involving cohabitation before puberty and child birth at the earliest possible moment, sometimes at the age of eight. The effects on the mothers and the children are inevitable. As if this were not bad enough, there is added the unbelievable way of the native midwives whose methods, for sheer filth and benightedness, could not be excelled—yet even educated Indians allow them to be practiced upon their own families. Along with these go enforced widow-hood among the Hindus and seclusion of women among Mohammedans and to a lesser degree among Hindus. The chief cause for these evils, she makes her readers feel, is the sensuality of the men, especially the Hindu men; the next important cause, the ignorance of the older generation of women, the comparatively few who have survived the treatment and therefore have confidence in it.

In the rest of her book she deals with such problems as the sanctity of animal life, above all of the "mother" cow, who, by immunity to death, deprives the country of a meat supply and literally eats herself out of pasturage and into yielding a thin trickle of milk, becoming in the end a liability to the country. The most gruesome thing in her history is her old age, uncared for and unfed. And instead of being bettered it is made worse if she is unlucky enough to get into a *pinjra pol* (animal haven), a "standing and starving ground," a the refuge wealthy and pious Hindus founded to save the sacred animal from quick death in a Mohammedan slaughter-house. She also reports on the condition of the sixty million "untouchables", whose social status is in some respects even worse than she describes; so too with the hoarding of precious metals, the full economic implications of which she does not develop.

We cannot say that this book reveals itself as the product of a reflective mind. Miss Mayo made of herself a kind of journeying camera through India, selecting for preservation the most horrible and striking scenes that are quickly recordable. But she never gets under the surface to seek for causes in order that suitable remedies may be prescribed. The malignancy of nature, the depressing and debilitating effect of the climate, the economic misery it has brought to the country, the famines, the thousands of years of foreign invasion and internal warfare, the very fierceness of the struggle for life, the range of disease, the threat of sudden and violent death from unapprehendable sources as well as from wild animals and other obvious agents—these as factors in the development of spiritual, mental, and social life are apparently no more to her than mere words. She accepts the easy conclusion that it is India's peculiar religious notions, in special the doctrine of Karma (Rebirth and Retribution), that are responsible for the apathy in social matters, without apparently realizing that these notions are quite as much effect as they are cause. Her attitude in this respect is much like that of the old style missionary, whose cause, however, she is always careful never to adopt. Coming from a country barely three centuries old, she cannot visualize the weight of five millennia of tradition in creating the social inertia she attacks, still less the situation responsible for the rise of the tradition.

LACK OF REFLECTIVE POWER.

It is perhaps due to this lack of reflective power that Miss Mayo sees no way out, or at least argues for none, although she implies a kind of faith in laws. The logical conclusion of her distribute of disgust and despair would seem to be extremination, at least of the Hindu males. Mr. Wells, if the matter should ever receive his attention, would doubtless counsel "education," as did Raja Ram Mohun Roy, the Rev. Mr. Duff, Macaulay, and other reformers or missionaries a century ago when Western education was adopted in the Government colleges instead of Oriental. Certainly "education," meaning the imparting of ideas, has done and is doing something to alleviate the miseries of India, so too are economic improvements, such as railroads, irrigation, scientific stock-breeding, and agricultural experimentation, Co-operative societies are freeing the peasant from the money-lender. Western medicine has made some headway. Above all, the example of other people influences the conduct of the best educated Indians, Miss Mayo must be a little patient, must take a somewhat longer view, Indians no more than Westerners, are without a humanitarian spirit; we have historical records to show it has been there for 2,500 years. But first they must learn that things *could* be different; as they slowly do so, the spirit will be extended to a wider application. Until they do so even the sufferers will reject the remedies, as her own book abundantly testifies.

The answer Miss Mayo would make to these criticisms is perhaps that it is not her business either to search for causes, which might be utilized by Indian apologists as excuses for doing nothing, or to prescribe remedies, which might be shown impracticable. She is a goad to chastise the errant, but it is the Indians themselves who must discover the difficult road to their salvation. One wonders if it is reasonable to expect infuriation to save those whom she has painted as blind.

We repeat it is hard to calculate the effect of her book. In this country, where it is certain to be widely read, particularly by those who run to the shocking and morbid, it will probably do no more than nourish the doctrine of racial (white) superiority and injure the all too delicate plant of international tolerance that puts a feeble root into our soil. In India the sale of the book will depend much upon chance, advertising, and the publishing of a cheap edition. Its reception is totally beyond us to predict. Some Indians, like Gandhi, will certainly receive it with humility, even though they do not accept it all. Others may regard it as only another example of Western contempt that sees no good in India—nor any ill in the West. For Miss Mayo appears to have no disquiet about her native land, and Indians resent that sort of attitude and usually seek to reply with the "tu quoque." Thus, when Westerners arraign them for child marriage, they reply "How about spinsters?"—for India knows none of them. They contend, with absolute logic to themselves, that from the point of view of unsentimental "Mother Nature," who is interested in the perpetuation of the species, it is no worse for women to bear children badly, even though many die or grow up weaklings, than to bear none at all. The West, they say, should clean its own house, as well as tell them where theirs is dirty. Miss Mayo appears to have sought to forestall this prospective antipathy by quoting as many Indians as possible on the subjects she discusses, but her sense of tact does not seem to have extended much farther. Inappropriate as tact may seem to her in the fact of such suffering as she saw, it seems to this reviewer at least that a touch of it here and there—persuasion added to abuse—might have helped her cause. In any case, it hardly seems advisable to threaten India that the League of Nations, regarding her as a menace to international health, will force her to clean up. Does she actually think that this method would, or could, work? But perhaps I overestimate the importance she meant to attach to that rather casual suggestion. It may be only an excuse for presenting to the world a book which she clearly wrote to relieve the inner revulsion she was experiencing.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 16TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday divine signs divulge the fact that you are the axle of one of Nature's big cars, that is, you are no mean citizen of no mean city in the world, though at times you are temperamentally inclined to be a clog on the wheel. The evil-minded men live even after they are (figuratively) dead, but the good men are often interned with their skeleton bones in some far-off jails, merely because they are in the bad books of bureaucratic mandarins, and are thus literally interred alive with their bones. This applies in your case, but you will have the verve and nerve to come out unscathed, out of the cruel ordeal and will go through fire and water (of even Gujerat or Kathiawar) quite undaunted. You have a temper which makes you take a leap like a leopard (which, as we all know takes a big bound on its prey, or on its common enemy the man) on all, without distinction of caste or creed or sex, at the slightest offence, and as the brute many times succeeds in killing its prey or eluding shikaris, but ultimately falls a victim to the crack shot, you will also fare badly ultimately, and may even lose your head, both figuratively and literally. You are a firm believer in cosmopolitan charity and receive well-merited praise from all, specially those who do not give anything except praise, and your breast will swell with illegitimately big pride. But you are fated to receive kicks and hisses from the very persons who now say 'shabash' to you! You will provide food, clothing etc. to outsiders, but starve children of your own mutton and blood, justifying a vernacular proverb. Though you will keep shops of silk and woollen dresses, millinery, saris, etc., you will clothe your wife very poorly in return of all her fidelity. Truly, wise men have said "Who is worse shod than the mothi's wife?"

DISTRESS IN ORISSA.

WANT OF PUBLICITY ORGANS

SIMLA, August 13.

Mr. B. Das, M. L. L., who was stranded at Baitarani Road Station on the B. N. R. and had to make a long detour via Bezwada and Manmad to come to Simla to attend the Public Accounts Committee meeting in a statement to the Associated Press said:—The distress of the Oriya people can be judged from a press message that Cuttack was without any mail for more than a week. While the Gujarat and Sind floods are receiving wide attention in the Press, Orissa having no daily paper and Cuttack losing its touch with Calcutta for over a week, the Indian public do not realise the gravity of the distress in Orissa. Subsequent Press reports show that all the rivers in Orissa, the Subarnarekha, the Baitarani, the Brahmani and the Mahanadi had floods. Press reports are still scanty about damage to life and property. If houses and villages were washed away on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway lines which are on comparatively high ground, the distress of the villagers on the coast must have been a thousand fold. From past floods in these localities I can venture to say that at least hundreds of villagers must have been washed away and with it thousands of people rendered homeless while their lands must still be under water. Orissa has been called the land of floods and famines and her woes and distresses due to floods are annual events. Our distress is in no way less than that of Gujarat and while rich Gujarat is being helped by the Bombay Presidency, the poor Oriya people for the present have to rely only on the help that they can get from Government.

Mr. B. Das thanks the Viceroy for having shown sympathy and given assurances to relieve the Oriya peoples' distress. He further advocates the appointment of an All-India Committee to inquire into the causes of these annually coming devastating floods. He had moved a resolution in the Assembly some time back but on the assurance of Government, that they will inquire departmentally, he withdrew it.—A. P.

GUJARAT COLLEGE VOLUNTEERS.

TO WORK FOR A FORTNIGHT MORE

AHMEDABAD, August 15.

The volunteers of the Gujarat Vidyapith who had gone for the operations in connection with flood relief to Thasra and Dakor taluks, returned yesterday and the college was opened to-day. But at the request of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee that the volunteers are required for relief and statistical investigation, it was decided to close the college for a fortnight more. The volunteers with Professors Acharaya and Bhagawati, will start to-morrow for Matar taluk which is seriously affected.—Free Press.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S OBJECTIONS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The British Indian Assocation has recorded a resolution disapproving of Government resolution on the Compulsory Primary Education Bill and strongly protesting against the proposal of introducing the bill on the lines of the Government resolution without first preparing a suitable and comprehensive scheme. The Association further expressed the opinion that the imposition of an education cess at the rate of five pice in the rupee as contemplated was "unjust and improper and that it would seriously affect the interests of zemindars, tenure holders and tenants of Bengal who were already overtaxed". he Association also asked Government to prepare a scheme for compulsory primary education and circulate for public opinion before undertaking any legislation on the matter.—A.P.

Sacco and Vanzetti who are temporarily saved from the gallows and for whose release there is world wide agitation. They are seen in the photo second and third from the left

LUCKNOW HINDUS PROTEST

EXPULSION OF FRONTIER CORELIGIONISTS.

LUCKNOW, August 15.

At a mass meeting of the Hindu citizens of Lucknow, held under the auspices of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Kunwar Rajay Singh, M.L.A. presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the high-handedness of the Bareilly police and the local officials in interfering with the usual Sunday service of the Arya Samaj and arresting the Hindus without sufficient reason. Protest was also recorded against the attempts of some Muslims in the Frontier in expelling the Hindus from the area and against the judgment in the "Risala-I-Vartman" case.—Free Press.

COTTON CROP IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

PROGRESS IN FIVE YEARS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 15.

The following memorandum has been issued by the Statistics Department of H.E.M. the Nizam's Government on the cotton crop in the Dominions:

On an average of five years ending 1924-1925 the area under cotton crop in these Dominions represents about 14.19 per cent of the total area under cotton in India.

This forecast deals with the estimates of kharif area shown under cotton and the present condition of the crop based on information received from aluq officers.

Returns so far received show that the kharif area under cotton cultivation during the current year is 22,22,262 acres as against 14,72,859 acres reported during the same period last year showing an increase, of 7,49,493 acres or about 50·88 per cent.

The increase in area is due to favourable season and the condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair to good.—Free Press.

FRONTIER POLICY OF PERSECUTION

"IT CAN DO NO GOOD TO MUSLIMS"

DELHI, August 15.

"I do not think it fair that the whole population should be made to pay the penalty for the act of an individual, Hindu or Muslim. I do not think it proper that the property of innocent persons should be confiscated and a policy of persecution pursued. It can do no good to Muslims." In these words Mr. A. L. Farooqui, M.L.A., expressed himself on the subject of the recent Muslim excesses on the Frontier, in the course of a Press interview.

In Mr. Farooqui's opinion, it was high time that leaders, Hindu as well as Muslim; should come out, the former condemning the scurrilous attacks on the Prophet of Islam by their fanatic co-religionists and the latter disapproving such acts of their co-religionists which were intended to deprive mercilessly their fellow countrymen of their homes and belongings.—Free Press.

PRINTERS SHOULD BE EXEMPTED

PRESS EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The All-India Press Employees' Conference concluded its sittings yesterday with the Hon. Syed Padshah Saheb in the chair. The Conference adopted resolutions urging on the Government of India to appoint a Committee consisting of representatives of itself, Railway Board, Provincial Governments, and Central and Provincial Legislatures, to enquire and recommend for their amelioration.

Another resolution requested the members of Provincial Legislatures to interpellate Government as to the duties assigned to the Labour Commissioner and the salary paid in each province, and the use derived out of him. The Conference also urged the Government of India to take steps for the exemption of printers of newspapers from liability in the views expressed by the editors.

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that the Trade Union Act recently passed in the House of Commons aimed a blow at the solidarity of Labour.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

BILL TO DEMOCRATISE CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The Free Press of India understands that Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.L.C., Minto Professor of Economics of the Calcutta University, will introduce at the forthcoming session of the Bengal Legislative Cooncil, a bill to amend the constitution of the Calcutta University so as to make the University more legrely representative of registered graduates and of teachers and professor.—Free Press.

SKEEN COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

RESOLUTIONS IN COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

While the Skeen Committee's report is put down for discussion on the agenda of the Legislative Assembly for the 25th, it will be raised in the Council of State on the 31st August by two of its members. Both Seth Govind Das (Swarajist) and Sir Phiroze Sethna (who was a member of the Skeen Committee) have ballotted for second and fourth places with their resolutions, the former urging the Government to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Committee, and the latter, urging on the Secretarp of State the necessity for taking prompt action in pursuance of the recommendations.

The first place in the ballot has been drawn by Sir Sankaran Nair, with motion for early steps being taken to establish a Supreme Court in India. Sir Ebrahim Jaffer will request the Government to permit the return to Cantonment Areas of those residents who were expelled from them during the Non-co-operation days.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly discussed to-day several items of expenditure.

Among other items discussed was, it is said, a proposal to grant Rs. 25,000 for the Viceregal household expenses in Simla by re-appropriation from the current year's estimates, and the allotment of Rs. 12,500 for recurring expenditure. It is understood that after discussion, the proposal was carried by a very narrow majority.—A.P.

NEIL STATUE INCIDENT.

BOTH ACCUSED CONVICTED

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Subbaroyalu and Mohamed Sali, who were charged with mischief for their attempt to defact the Neil statue in the city of Madras, were sentenced to-day to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default, further 3 months.

The Court hall of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was crowded with spectators.—Free Press.

DEFACING NEIL'S STATUE

VOLUNTEERS PUNISHED

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Before the proceedings began to-day in the case of mischief filed against Subbaroyalu and Mohamad Sali for defacing the Neil statute, the volunteers represented to the Magistrate that they were not given proper food since Friday last and consequently they were on hunger strike.

The Magistrate promised to enquire about it and asked them what they had to say in defence.

The accused only repeated their intentions and recounted General Neil's "crimes."

The Magistrate in sentencing them to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 each or in default to undergo further term of three months' imprisonment, said that he was not going to consider the question of motive. They were charged with mischief and they did not deny it. He found them guilty.

After the judgment was pronounced, a big mass meeting was held near the court at which the volunteers who were just sentenced, were congratulated.—Free Press.

TEA CHEST INDUSTRY

CASE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The Tariff Board to-day heard the evidence of the Indian Tea Association regarding the necessity or otherwise of giving protection to the tea chest and ply wood industry in India. Mr. J. A. Macbean and Mr. E. R. Colman represented the Association at enquiry. At the outset the Association pointed out that Ceylon and Java were strong competitors with Indian teas and in view of this, they felt that they should protest strongly against any taxation which placed Indian tea producers at disadvantage compared other producing countries.—A. P.

KEEP STOMACH CLEAN AND BOWELS ACTIVE

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle.

KOSI RIVER IN FLOODS

(Continued from Page 8.)

the Ahmedabad District Local Board has toured the whole district with a view personally to see the extent of the distress. He is of opinion that relief measures for the supply of corn and clothing have been promptly and adequately taken by official and non-official agencies but that relief measures for the rebuilding of houses requite to be taken equally promptly and aedquately. He has authorised the presidents of the taluka local boards to give gratutious relief in corn and clothing and to place all buildings of local boards at the disposal of those who are rendered homeless.

He has made a representation to Government to give tagavi at a nominal rate of interest and to relax the principle of a joint bond in those villages where the people are not inclined to accept tagavi on that principle. He has also requested to Government to open depots in all tlukas for the sale of building materials at the cost price and on credit to those who are not able to pay in cash.

A special meeting of the District Local Board has been called for the 22nd instant to consider the situation created by the floods.

The Sabarmati river is rising.—A.P.

ESTABLISHING LINE OF FOOD TRANSPORT.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

Mr. Smith, District Superintendent of Police with his two assistants and thirty constables has gone to Dholka to examine the position and to endeavour to establish a regular line of food transport with those villages that are surrounded by water and inaccessible.—A.P.

ALIBAG AWAKE.

HELP TO FLOOD-STRICKEN GUJARAT

ALIBAG, Aug. 10.

On Friday (the 5th instant) a public meeting of the citizens of Alibag with Mr. Maneriker, pleader, the president of the Alibag Municipality in the chair was held which was attended by people of all communities.

Messrs. Kunte, Shet P. Nagardas, Dhaba, Athavale and Patil addressed the meeting. A resolution of sympathy for the distressed people of Gujarat and Kathiawad was passed. A representative and influential relief committee was formed with Mr. Maneriker as President and Messrs. Patil and Dhaba as joint-secretares. Rs. 482 were collected on the spot and subscriptions as well as clothes are pouring in.

Already Rs. 400 and some clothes are sent to Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas of Bombay by way of first instalment. Latest report of subscriptions with the committee includes Rs. 500 by Sardar Biwalkar and Rs. 25 by the Collector of Kolaba.

HEAVY RAINS AGAIN IN NADIAD DIST.

IMPEDIMENT TO REPAIRING OF LINE

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

The General Traffic Manager, B.B. and C.I. Railway, informs the Associated Press that reports have been received from the Chief Engineer and District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad, of the recruescence of heavy rains in the Nadiad District, which, it is feared, may impede repairs to the line and postpone resumption of through goods and passenger services.—A.P.

DAMAGES IN MIRPURKHAS.

KARACHI, Aug. 15.

The Mirpurkhas Municipal Vice-President in an official report estimates the damage to the Mirphurkhas town at about ten lakhs.—Free Press.

MR. MORLEY & MR. MOSLEY OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read much about Mr. Morley's (D.T.S., Ahmedabad,) heroic deeds in newspapers but when I heard personally from the men affected I at once saw that much of the things had not seen the light of the day. At Navli station some wagons were stapled due to slack season. Some homeless people at that station came from villages to seek shelter. Mr. Morley hearing this from the Station Master on phone at once ordered the Station Master to allow them to stay in the wagons. Again when he saw that the passengers and the staff at Baroda were starving, there being no way to approach the station either by rail or by any other way he at once ordered to open wagons lying in the yard and take out cans of ghee and sweet-oil and bags of flour from public goods taking notes and then prepared puri and distribute amongst the passengers. Then he ordered to take out parcels of vegetables and fresh fruits from the parcel train stabled in the yard. This was the care he was taking for his staff, passengers and general public on his own initiative and responsibility.

The Station Master, Sayma, with his brother and son were drowned. When Mr. Morley learnt this by wire he did not wait a moment but at once proceeded there although the line was washed out and no trains were running, to console the widow of the Station Master. When he learnt that the corpse of her deceased son was not found he went to the culvert and searched for it and found it out. Then he went to the widow consoled her and told her to give every kind of assistance either in cash or any other way. Even now he has his camp at Nadiad to supervise the transhipment arrangements. On the first day of transhipment when he saw that passengers had to pay Rs. 5/ or 7/ per head from Nadiad to Mehmedabad he at once phoned to the Station Master, Ahmedabad, to send as many motor buses as he could. Accordingly some 30 to 40 motor buses were immediately sent there. He then put one of the staff on special duty to see that all passengers were provided with conveyance and that they were not charged more than the schedule rates. I cannot speak too highly of him but in short he has earned admiration and gratitude of all by his deeds and actions of sympathy.

Another place of distress on the Railway was Itola and Broach for the passengers. The station staff at Itola and Broach and the A.T.S. at Broach did all what he could within their powers for the passengers but Mr. Mosley, D.T.S., Bulsar did not care to come out of his head quarters. He knew that all communication beyond Broach had stopped. He knew that hundreds of passengers for Gujerat and Kathiawar were lying at Broach station. He knew that such an important train like Punjab Mail was marooned some where near Itola. He knew that staff working between Itola and Vishvamitri were starving and their lives were in danger. What did he do then? Practically nothing. He remained at Bulsar. It is said that he enquired on 25th from the controller about the whereabouts of the Chief Engineer who was with the Punjab Mail. When the Controller replied that he was returning by 8 Up to Bombay he promptly said "Is he tired?"

The higher authorities should ask for his explanation.—Yours, etc.

CHHOTUBHAI B. DESAI,
Hon. Secretary.
Gujarat Railway Traffic Relief Association.

"INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FLOOD RELIEF

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in your issue of the 15th instant written by A.J.S. in which, among other things, has stated that the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation has contributed only Rs. 101|- for the relief. This is entirely wrong as the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation representing 7 Insurance Companies of this City at the public meeting held at the Cawasjee Jehanjir Hall announced a subscription of Rs. 1001|-. This Delegation has, as a matter of fact, sent a cheque for Rs. 1103|- i.e. Rs. 102|- more than what they promised to pay. The contribution has been made as follows:

The New India Assurnce Co., Ltd.	Rs. 200|-
The Jupiter General Insee. Co. Ltd.	Rs. 200|-
The British India Genl. Insee. Co., Ltd.	Rs. 200|-
The Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd.	Rs. 200|-
The Universal Fire and Genl. Insee. Co. Ld.	Rs. 101|-
The Indian Mercantile Inse. Co. Ld.	Rs. 151|-
The Crescent Insurance Co. Ld.	Rs. 51|-
	Rs. 1,103.

Yours etc.,
K. S. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Secretary.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

List No. 12 of subscriptions is as under:—

Amount already announced Rs. 3,52,536-7-11 1|2, Sir Temulji B. Nariman Rs. 200-0-0, Mr. Haridas Gopaldas, Bandra. Rs. 50-0-0, Staff of Messrs. Das and Co., Rs. 114-8-0, Major G. C. Richardson, D.S.O., M.C., Rs. 500-0-, Messrs Gill and Co., Rs. 1,000|0|0, Staff of Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Rs. 200-0-0, Mr. Rustumji P. Mehta, Rs. 100-0-0 Staff and workers of Gujerati printing press, Rs. 13|8|9, Messrs. N. I. Desai, M. I. Desai, and B. I. Desai, proprietors of Gujerati, Printing Press, Bombay, Rs. 51|0|0, Khoja Abdulla Rahimtulla Sabuwala. Rs. 25|4|0, Messrs. A. S. Narielwal and Sons. Rs. 101|0|0, Messrs. Volkart Brothers Bombay. Rs. 2,000|0|0, "Parsi sympathiser" Rs. 100|0|0, Indian Agencies of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, Bombay. Rs. 1,000|0|0, Messrs. G. Tattersall and Co's. staff Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. R. F. Kharas. Rs. 25|0|0, Messrs. Longmans Green and Co. Rs. 100|0|0, Staff and students of V. J. Technical Institue. Rs. 351|0|0, Bai Manekbai widow of Chunilal Jamnadas, (In memory of her deceased husband). Rs. 250|0|0, Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bombay. Rs. 1,000|0|0, Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Bombay. Rs. 1,00|0|0, Mr. Fardoonji M. Kanga. Rs. 300|0|0, Mrs. Dinbai Fardoonji Kanga. Rs. 150|0|0, Sirin D. R. Bardi. Rs. 50|0|0, Soonabi K. Seervai. Rs. 50|0|0, Mr. Jehangir K. Seervai. Rs. 50|0|0, Perin Jehangir Seervai. Rs. 50|0|0, Mr. Nadroji F. Kanga, Rs. 50|0|0, Najoo K. Kanga. Rs. 15|0|0, Mr. Maneksha Dhanjisha Munsiff. Rs. 100|0|0, Mr. C. A. Lalan. Rs. 21|0|0, Rs. L. G. B. Gonla, Rs. 50|0|0, Dr. K. B. Shroff. Rs. 15|0|0, "A Parsi". Rs. 50|0|, Staff of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Rs. 100|012|0, Mrs. H. G. Vaux Rs. 500|0|0, Mrs. Goolbai B. Banaji, Rs. 250|0|0, Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Patel. Rs. 101|0|0, Bai Sunderbai Rs. 20|0|0, Hormasji Maneckji Bharucha Rs. 101|0|0, Messrs. Kanji Khataw and Co. Rs. 1,000|0|0, Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. Rs. 500|0|0, Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Nariman, Rs. 251|0|0, Mr. Rustom D. C. Siodia, Rs. 20|0|0, Mr. Chandrashanker M. Pancholi Rs. 20|0|0, Members of Indian Staff of Havero Trading Co. Rs. 501|0|0, Messrs. Kanga and Hillel, Rs. 501|0|0, Vile Parle Friends Union Rs. 1,001|0|0, Mr. Rowji Monji, Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. Kalyandas Harkisandas Rs. 50|0|0, Tenants of Bhagat Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Rs. 72|4|0, Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna Rs. 10|0|0, Mr. J. D. Engineer, Rs. 100|0|0, Mr. Bejonji Hormusji Allbless, Rs. 101|0.0|, Mr. Chimanlal Chaganlal Rs., 25|0|0, Mr. Nariman Sorabji, Rs. 15|0|0, Staff of Bombay Branch of Bouth British Insurance Co. Rs. 75|0|0, Staff of offices of Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Secretariat Rs. 98|8|0, Mr. Bhagawanji Jatashanker Bhat (Collection from caste meeting of Girnara Brahmins of Cutch) Rs. 51|4|0, Mr. N. J. Mody Rs. 100|0|0, Dr. W. A. Phatarford Rs. 5|0|0, Dr. F. H. Anklesaria, Rs. 5|0|0, Mr. B. B. Najre Rs. 5|0|0, Mr. V. S. Athavanker Rs. 5|0|0, Mr. V. V. Kakodkar Rs. 1|0|0, "A Zoroastrian" Rs. 10|0|0, Mr. G. M. Thenge Assistant Secretary to Government of Bombay, General, Marine and Educational Department Rs. 200|0|0, Dr. R. K. Mastakkar, Rs. 11|0|0, Asst. Masters of Elphinstone High School, Rs. 51|0|0, Mr. L. Nageshrao, Rs. 5|0|0, Staff of Piecegoods Dept., Kahn and Kahn and Co. Rs. 101|0|0, Khoja Molubhai Alloo, Rs. 25|0|0, Rao Saheb Ramrao G. Kamlakar Rs. 25|0|0, Grass Merchants Association, Bombay Rs. 1,839|15|3, Trustees of Alakhia Rahimtulla Sonwall Charity Fund Rs. 1,001|0|0, Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. Rs. 250|0|0, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Byculla Rs. 1,500|0|0, Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas and Co. Rs. 1,000|0|0, Mr. Jagamohandas Varajdas "In memory of his late father." Rs. 25|0|0, Mr. Phiroze N. Motabhoy Rs. 100|0|0, Mr. Laxmidas Haridas (2nd instalment) Rs. 51|0|0 Mr. N. Hiralal, Rs. 51|0|0, Mr. Madhukar Pandurang Vaidya Rs. 50|0|0, Sum allotted out of proceeds of sale of Visitors' passes to board P. and O. Mail ships during July 1927 by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Rs. 250|0|0, "Church of England", Gokak Falls, S.M.C. Rs. 30|0|0 Bai Balibai Valabhdas Vishram Mavjee, Rs. 1,001|0|0, Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagut, Rs. 1,000|0|0, Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., Rs. 50|0|0, Dr. V. K. Doogree, Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. Ananta Bhikoba Goregaonkar, Rs. 100|0|0, Bench and Bar and staff of small cause court Bombay (To be earmarked for Gujerat) Rs. 1,000|0|0, Mr. Devidas Vithaldas, Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. N. H. Pathuk, Rs. 100|0|0, Mr. Cowasji Nowroji Chhof, 500|0|0, Mr. A. H. Saklatwala Rs. 101|0|0, Her Highness Begum Sahbaba of Janjira, Rs. 500|0|0, Mr. S. D. Sett, Rs. 151|0|0, Mr. Bapuji Nusserwanji Satha, Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. M. R. Kerawala, Rs. 25|0|0, "Zoroastrian Office" Rs. 1,000|0|0, Messrs. Kurva and Kalji, Bombay, Rs. 501|0|0, "Sympathiser", Bangalore, Rs. 25|0|0, C. M. Curshetji, Esq., Rs. 201|0|0, Hirji Pestonji Sonwalla Esq., Rs. 25|0|0, R. D. Vataskar Esq., Poona, Rs. 5|0|0, Mr. Justice L. Crump, Rs. 250|0|0, "Pillo", Nagpur, Rs. 25|0|0, Sydenham College (first instalment) Rs. 200|0|0, D. M. Motishaw Esq., Rs. 30|0|0, Bombay Union of Diamond-Importers, Bombay Rs. 1,000|0|0, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Poona Rs. 500|0|0, "A Parsi" Rs. 200|0|0 Messrs. Havero Trading Co., Rs. 1,500|0|0, Bai Dinabai Rs. 50|0|0, "Anonymous" Rs. 20|0|0, Messrs. the Bombay Co., Ltd. Rs. 2,500|0|0, Messrs. the Bombay Co., Ltd. Rs. 2,500|0|0, Messrs Wallace and Co., Bombay Rs. 2,500|0|0, C. H. Goodall Esq., Rs. 500|0|0, G. L. Winterbotham Esq., Rs. 300|0|0 Mrs. P. D. Mahalaxmiwalla, Rs. 50|0|0, Mr. C. D. Mahalaxmiwalla Rs. 50|0|0, Members of Family of Mr. P. D. Mahalaxmiwalla Rs. 67|0|0, Messrs. Petit, Simms and Co., Rs. 101|0|0, Modern Hindu Hotel and its residents, Rs. 103|0|0, Messrs. Papatlal Girdharlal and Co. Rs. 200|0|0, Sheth Tribhovandas Tulsidas, Rs. 35|0|0, Messrs. Kayan and Co. Rs. 5|0|0, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachandjii, Rs. 100|0|0, Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. Rs. 125|8|0, Staff of Government Central Press Bombay Rs. 100|0|0 Staff of Smithy Shop, Mechanical Dept., G.I.P. Railway, Matunga, Rs. 132|5|0, Staff of Salt Preventive Officer, Wadala Rs. 10|0|0, Staff of Oriental Translator to Govt., Bombay, Rs. 104|8|0, Staff of Treasurer, Metre Gauge Pay Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 30|0|0, Secretary, Malpuram Union, Matunga Rs. 8|4|0, J. S. Diwadkar, Thana Rs. 100|0|0, Bhargow Vishram and Shankar Bhaoo Rs. 25|0|0, Kaishasroo Ratanji Manager Esq., Rs. 150|0|0, Datteram Narayan Ratanjankar Esq., Rs. 2|0|0, Mr. Dorab Sorabji Daruwalla, Rs. 5|0|0, Manekshaw Dajibhai Malgaowala, Rs. 2|0|0, Mrs. Najimai Rustomji Malgaowala Rs. 3|0|0, Mr. Ramrao B. Acharekar "In memory of his brother Mr. S. B. Acharekar" Rs. 10|0|0, Staff of Electrical Division, P.W.D., Bombay Rs. 106|0|0, Mrs. Coovarji Rustomji Mistri Rs. 51|0|0, Mr. Nanalal Dulabhram Mujumdar, Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. Framroj D. Nanavati, Bandra Rs. 25|0|0, Mr. Jadunath Sirkar, M.A., C.I.E., Calcutta, Rs. 25|0|0, Staff and brokers of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Rs. 201|0|0, Members of Savings Bank Department, Imperial Bank of India Rs. 105|4|0, Indian Staff of Messrs Wilson Latham and Co., Ltd. Rs. 54|0|0, "N", Bandra, Rs. 50|0|0, V. P. Nagda, Esq., Rs. 15|0|0, Mr. V. G. Ganu Rs. 10|0|0, Mrs. Jayalakshmi Shantilal Mody (For distribution of grain) Rs. 51|0|0, Saraswati Film Company Rs. 101|0|0, Mr. F. C. Annesley Rs. 500|0|0, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay Rs. 2,500|0|0 Mr. Anandji Dayal Rs. 25|0|0, Mr. M. C. Khambata Rs. 501|0|0, Seth Madhowji Govindji Porbandar Rs. 101|0|0, Members of Home Department, Secretariat, Rs. 218|0|0, National Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 100|0|0 Mr. D. Framjee, Rs. 11|0|0, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir K. B. Mehta Rs. 501|0|0, "Choleb", A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 50|0|0, Lodge Bharat No. 1298 Rs. 301|0|0, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 1,000|0|0, N. M. Mujumdar Esq., Rs. 100|0|0, Mr. Sakarlal M. Mehta, Gwalior Rs. 50|0|0, N. K. Jassawala, Rs. 100|0|0, "Zoroastrian", Thana Rs. 25|0|0 J. R. Jacob Esq., Rs. 50|0|0, Lodge Leslie Wilson, Poona, Rs. 100|0|0, "Sympathiser", Poona City Rs. 225|0|0, Chief of Sangli, Sangli Rs. 1,000|0|0, Executors of estate of late Mr. P. D. Khandalawalla, Bombay Rs. 100|0|0 From "Charity funds of late Mr. Ardesheer Hormusjee Wadia" Rs. 2,000|0|0, Staff of Chief Engineer's Office, B.B. and C.I. Railway Rs. 70|0|0, "A Parsi" Rs. 10|0|0, Staff of Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co. Rs. 101|0|0, Messrs. Settna R. Phiroz and Co. Rs. 50|0|0. Vithalrao S. Kalyanpur, Rs. 10|0|0, Staff of Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Rs. 300|0|0, Mr. G. M. Mehta Rs. 30|0|0, Staff of Messrs Mirza and Mirza Rs. 40|0|0, Manchar V. Kathavate, Satara Rs. 10|0|0, Mr. Haj Muhammad Oomerjo Rs. 51|0|0, "A Parsi", Dadar Rs. 75|0|0, Mr. Suleman Muhammad Jetha Rs. 5|0|0 Staff of offices of Assistant Health Officers, F. & G. Wards, Bombay Rs. 6|8|0 Mr. Pandharinath Laxman Waik Rs. 5|0|0 "Sympathiser, Mahatma Gandhi's admirer" Rs. 100|0|0, Mr. R. C. Chowdhry, Rs. 3|0|0, "Hindu Sympathiser" Rs. 50|0|0, Mr. Ranchoddas Tulsidas, Rs. 4|0|0, Queen Mary High School, Bombay Rs. 171|0|0, Mr. Vajeram I. Vias, Rs. 10|0|0, Charity fund of Girgaon Police Courts, Bombay Rs. 75|0|0, Clerical Staff of B.P.T. Railway, Wadala Rs. 6|8|0, Mr. Nagindas Damodhardas Rs. 51|0|0, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association (Amount collected at a meeting held at Poona on 4th instant) Rs. 360|1|0, Staff of Government Central Distillery, Khadpur, Rs. 30|2|0, Mr. Chandulal Chunilal Dalal. Rs. 10|0|0, Staff of Messrs. Tata Construction, Co. and other Associated Companies through Mr. B. D. Sardesai Rs. 100|0|0, Mr. N. H. B. Tyebjee Rs. 50|0|0, Tenants of Moti Building, Fanaswadi 2nd Lane Rs. 76|4|0. Messrs. Sitaram and Co. Rs. 101|0|0, Merchants of Fort Municipal Market Rs. 55|0|0, Mr. Laldas Prabhudas "In loving mmory of his uncle Mr. Jugaldas Chaturbhuj" Rs. 500|0|0, Mr. Tulsidas Gopaldas Rs. 51|0|0. Mr. Ardeshir M. Unwala Rs. 100|0|0, "A Parsi sympathiser" Rs. 500|0|0, Mr. Bharatendra, Solon Rs. 51|0|0, From the people of Alibag (1st instalment) Rs. 400|0|0, Staff of Netherlands India Commercial Bank, Ltd. Rs. 114|12|0, Silver ornaments (157 tolas) collected by Mafali Din Mahomadi and Youn Memon Party.

Total Rs. 4,06,902|8|5 1|2.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY

KARACHI, Aug. 15.

The Commissioner of Sind has started Sind Flood Relief Fund. The latest donations include one thousand rupees each from H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Messrs. Huji Abdulla Haroon and Edulji Dinsha.—Free Press.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The first instalmet through Mrs. A. P. Sabavala is as unner:—

Mrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Rs. 500; Mrs. M. A. Jinnah, Rs. 500; Mrs. D. B. Petit, Rs. 300; Mrs. Maneckbai A. Dubash, Rs. 300; Mrs. A. P. Sabavala, Rs. 250; Miss Shanti Deocaran, Rs. 300; Mrs. Kikabhoy Premchand, Rs. 201; Mrs. Bhagwandas Kiralal Ghandhy, Rs. 201; Mrs. Mansukhlal Changanlal, Rs. 201; Mrs. Mathuradas Vassanji, Rs. 201; Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Rs. 200; In memory of Lady Shankeran Nair, Rs. 200; Mrs. G. D. Billimoria, Rs. 151; Mr. J. J. Sopher, Rs. 101; Mrs. Lilavanti Luther, Rs. 101; Mrs. Jivabhai Mahanchand Rs. 101; Mrs. S. B. Billimoria, Rs. 101; Pestonji and Nowroji M. Kanga, Rs. 100; Mrs. M. S. Sanjana, Rs. 100; The Misses. B. B. Kanga, Rs. 100; Mrs. Jamas P. Dastur, Rs. 100; Mrs. Bhicaiji F. Khan, Rs. 100; Mrs. Joharmal, Rs. 51; Mrs. Bhaidas Kersondas, Rs. 51; Mr. L. K. Vussonji, Rs. 51; T. H. N. S., Rs. 60; Mrs. J. S. Kanga, Rs. 51; Mrs. K. A. Dubash, Rs. 50; Anonymous, Rs. 50; Mrs. Hormasjee R. Mehta, Rs. 25; Mrs. Karamchand Chunilal, Rs. 25; Mrs. Jamnadas Baxi, Rs. 25; Mrs. Chimanlal Virchand, Rs. 25; Mrs. H. P. Ghandy, Rs. 25; Mrs. Narbheram Harakchand, Rs. 25; Mrs. M. R. Jhaveri, Rs. 25; Mrs. Bomanj D. Kapadia, Rs. 25; Mrs. Homai Hormasji Panaji, Rs. 25; Messrs. H. N. Joshi & Co., Rs. 25; Miss Cooma Panday, Rs. 25; Mrs. R. F. Acharya, Rs. 25; Mrs. N. N. Cooper, Rs. 25; Mrs. K. P. Daver, Rs 25; Mrs. J. Mistri through Mrs. K. F. Pavri, Rs. 25; Through Mrs. K. F. Pavri sums under Rs. 25. Rs. 33|2; Sums under Rs. 25 (Ninety-two) Rs. 92. Total Rs. 5,263|2|.

URGENT NEED OF SEED SUPPLY.

ONLY 7 DAYS LEFT FOR SOWING

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Wanted seeds at once is the supreme cry of Gujarat to-day:

(1) Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel from Ahmedabad, (2) Mr. Amritlal Seth from Khedar, (3) Dr. Chandulal Desai from Amod and Jambusar talukas, (4) Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, who has returned from Gujarat, representative of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who has been to Jambusar, (6) representative of the Cloth Merchants' Association who is now touring in Gujarat, (7) and this writer, who has been Broach, Amod, and Jambusar—all insist on seeds being given to helpless farmers immediately and freely.

There are but seven days left for sawing when the soil is wet. If Bombay delays in rendering help at once, the season will pass off and the helpless farmers will be swept off by a starvation and disease.

So, Bombay stir up and Vallabhbhai Patel, Amritlal Seth and Dr. Chandulal Desai at once.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' LABOUR OF LOVE

The Parel High School boys in an organised batch of boy Scouts and Volunteers moved from house to house in the Parel locality and collected 2,000 old clothes, 8 pharas of rice, 2 pharas of Bajri and 1 1|2 pharas of grain of other sort. The School boys were joined by the past students and some of the members of the C. K. P. Laibag Samaj. The collections were started on 7th Aug. and closed on 13th.

CALCUTTA GUJARATIS COLLECT RS. 70,000.

The Calcutta Gujarati Community have opened a fund for the distress in Gujarat and Kathiawar. A public meeting was held, at 29, Pollock Street under the presidentship of Seth Adamji Haji Dawood. An influential committee has been formed to collect money for the fund. Approximately Rupees Seventy Thousand have been collected so far, and it is hoped the fund will go above one lac. Out of the fund fifteen per cent are to be devoted to the relief of the flood-stricken of Orissa.

S. S. "BAHADURI."

ITS TIMELY SERVICE.

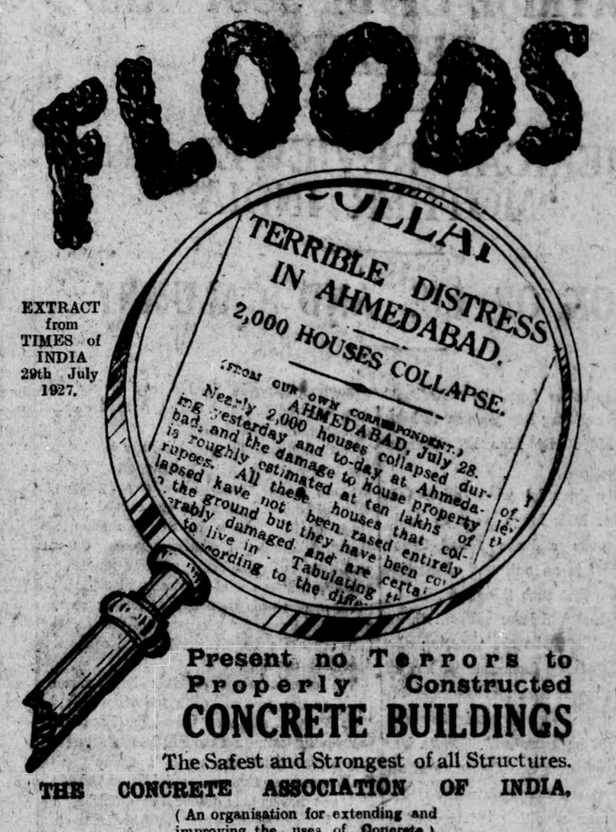
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On several occasions recently, reference has been made to the above vessel having been fitted out with wireless and despatched to Bhavnagar with a Relief Party, to obtain news of the devastation caused by the floods in Kathiawar, the inference being the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., had fitted their vessel at their own expense. We now write to say that the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. have just advised us that their Board of Directors have unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the wireless apparatus so hurriedly installed in the S. S. "Bahaduri" should be considered as having been lent for the occasion, and they are also bearing the expense of erection, dismantling and working the apparatus, including the services of the Engineer who travelled with the vessel, during the steamer's voyage and stay at Bhavnagar. From letters we have received from Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, we know how much the State and citizens of Bhavnagar appreciated the fact that they were able to communicate with Bombay after a period of complete isolation lasting for several days. We have also received personal testimony on this subject both from Mr. Amritlal and Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsey. To the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., therefore, belongs the credit for the relief of the anxiety of the public owing to the suspension of communications with Kathiawar, and Mr. Sultan Chinoy and the Indian Radio Teleraph Co. Ltd., are to be congratulated on their generous action.—Yours, etc.

For The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING
ZANDU'S
Malaria Mixture
That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of
ZANDU'S
Malaria Mixture
is
Just What You Need
ZANDU
PHARMACEUTICAL
WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2
One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9
List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

FLOODS
EXTRACT from TIMES of INDIA 29th July 1927.

COLLAPSE
TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN AHMEDABAD.
2,000 HOUSES COLLAPSE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, July 28.
Nearly 2,000 houses collapsed during yesterday and to-day at Ahmedabad, and the damage to house property is roughly estimated at ten lakhs of rupees. All these houses that collapsed have not been razed entirely to the ground but they have been considerably damaged and are certain to live in. Tabulating according to the diff
Present no Terrors to Properly Constructed
CONCRETE BUILDINGS
The Safest and Strongest of all Structures.
THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA,
(An organisation for extending and improving the uses of Concrete).
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(Established in India 1908)

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Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

For Smartness and Vitality use
Ananga Probha Yakuti:
It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.
Price :—A phial of 30 pills. Rs. 10 (ten).
Ananga Probha Oil
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.
Price :—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavji.
Head Office :—Jamnagar (Kathiawar Branch ; 393 Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay 2

CALM UNTROUBLED SLEEP
can be ensured by taking Phenalgin shortly before going to bed. Instead of restless, sleepless, agelong nights, followed by lassitude and nervous irritability during the day,

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

tranquilises the brain and nerves, ensures restful, refreshing slumber and the certainty of vigour and energy on waking.

Phenalgin has no depressant action whatever; it is

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E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Mey, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations :—

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea Price As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP eases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.

BATLIWALLA'S BALM (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, price As. 6 per bottle.

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Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
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INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

MR. S. N HAJI ON COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A., writes in "New India":—

The main recommendation of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee is, that India's coasting trade should be reserved for ships, the ownership and controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian.. It is remarkable, that this recommendation was made by two European members of the Committee, including the President, and their three Indian colleagues. The minute of discount of the solitary European member, who represented the vested interests of British shipping companies on that Committee was only to be expected, and need not carry much weight with us. The Committee unanimously came to the conclusion, that educated Indians are likely to offer themselves as apprentices for a career at sea in fair numbers, if adequate training facilities are provided. The decision, therefore, which was recently mentioned by Lord Winterton, to have only one training ship on the West Coast is utterly unsatisfactory for the purposes, which the Committee had in view. The needs of the East Coast, including Burma, seem to have been neglected in arriving at the decision. Another important recommendation which deserves to be immediately accepted by the Government is for providing training in Marine Engineering at the various Engineering Colleges in India.

THE MAIN PROBLEM.

The main problem, however, of the creation and development of an Indian Mercantile Marine is not going to be solved merely by nautical training. Its crux lies in devising means, by which both coastal and ocean-borne trade may be brought under national control. Japan began to establish her merchant marine at a time, when there were no Japanese officers. India must, similarly, begin with owing and managing shipping companies, and only at a latter stage, train up the personnel by giving facilities to apprentices to become Engineers and Captains.

TOTAL DRAIN.

The total economic drain from this country through both coastal and overseas trade being monopolished by non-Indian shipping companies aggregates roughly to Rs. 57 crores per year. Indian ownership and management will not only prevent this huge drain, but act as a powerful lever for the development of Indian industry and commerce. Efforts have been made in interested quarters to argue, that any restriction of the coastal trade of India by reservation for Indian-owned ships, would result in an inefficient service and high freights. Sir Arthur Froom, who is connected with the P. & O. Co., and who was a member of the Committee, put forward this proposition in his minute of dissent. He conveniently forgot, however, that all maritime Nations, including Great Britain, have resorted to State-aid in the development of their mercantile fleets. The U.S.A., Russia, Australia, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Japan have for many years reserved their coastal trade for their own ships. Even in England, 98 per cent of the coastal shipping is in the hands of British Companies

It is a matter for deep satisfaction, that the other members of the Committee, including the President, adopted, what may be termed a national outlook in framing their proposals.

CONDITIONS FOR NATIONAL MARINE.

The evidence led before the Committee conclusvely showed that a National mercantile marine is within the range of possibility under the following conditions. (a) Ships to be registered in India; (b) Officers and crews to be Indians; (c) Ships to be owned by joint-stock companies, public or private, and registered in India with rupee capital and a majority of Indians on the Directorate, or to be owned and managed by Indians; (d) A majority of the shares in the companies to be held by Indians; (e) The management of the companies to be predominantly Indian; (f) Ships to be built in Indian ship-building yards, belonging to companies similarly constituted.

The Committee accepted the above definition as an ideal, though impossible to put into practice in full in the immedate future. It, therefore, accepted conditions (a), (c) and (e) for the present. It did not think that officers and crews could be completely Indian at present, or that provision could be made for ships to be built in Indian ship-building yards, since none exist capable of constructing ocean-going steam vessels.

AN ASPECT NEGLECTED.

One important aspect of the Indian shipping question was very unsatisfactorily dealt with by the Committee, namely, the participation of Indian ships in the ocean-trade of the Country. Its importance may be appreciated from the fact, that of the total shipping earnings during a normal year in India of over Rs. 57 crores, coastful freight represents an item of 12 crores, while sea-borne freight amounts to no less than 43 crores. The Committee seems to have to come to the extraordinary conclusion, that the development of ocean-shipping should be considered only after Indian ships have proved their merit and efficiency in the coastal trade. The experience of countries like Japan should have been sufficient to prove that coastal and overseas trade are closely inter-related.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Syndicate, regulations of the Academic Council, and decisions of other University authorities. I need go no further in order to show that what is proposed is that this large and miscellaneous body should have almost unlimited power of interference with the administration of the University even in matters of detail. If it is to work satisfactorily, I think it is essential that it should exercise the minimum of control over business that is delegated to other bodies, and that it should busy itself with broad questions of administration. I think also that its meetings should be infrequent. If it should set itself to exercise to the full the powers which it is proposed to confer upon it the whole benefit of the Reforms will be nullified, and worse than nullified.

THE LEGAL POSITION.

I have no alternative suggestion to offer, and I have written these words merely by way of caution. The late Sir Lallubhai Shah in the course of discussion in the Senate made it clear that from the legal point of view, it is necessary that there should be one supreme governing body, and I believe there is no getting away from the risks involved in the granting to the Senate of these extensive powers. We shall simply have to trust the good sense of the Senate to keep it to subjects that fall within its natural sphere. Yet, wherever human nature operates, there is always the possibility that good sense may fail. We have heard of a late Principal of one of the Scottish Universities, who in spite of the fact that there was a long-established customary distribution of functions, was able to play off the University Court against the Senatus Academicus in his efforts to have his own plans adopted; and he certainly had the law on his side. If the proposed new Senate is going to do its own business effectively and leave other bodies free to do theirs, it will be necessary for the Fellows to put restraint on themselves and for the Chairman wisely and firmly to assist them in the exercise of this restraint.

THE FACULTIES.

Here, I wish to draw attention to what I conceive to be a definite fault in the Bill, and I do so though I am aware that in this point, the Bill has been framed in accordance with advice given by the Senate. It is provided that every member of the Senate shall be assigned to one or more Faculty. This is a provision which, if adopted, may be very detrimental to the usefulness of the Faculty of Arts. Only doctors will be assigned to the Faculty of Medicine, only lawyers to the Faculty of Law and presumably only men with some scientific qualification to the Facult of Science. This will mean that all who have no special qualification, will be assigned to the Faculty of Arts. Now, first of all, this will make the Faculty a very unwieldy body; for not only will there probably be a large number of Fellows with no specialised qualification, who will therefore be relegated to it, but the power of co-optation which is given to the Faculties for special purposes, will inevitably be used so as to swell the Faculty still further. This is serious enough. But there is the further objection, which I consider to be more serious still, that this large and variegated body will have to deal with business that is largely academic. The Bill lays it down that the Senate shall frame Statutes prescribing the constitution and functions of each Faculty, but there is no reason for their existence at all unless they have functions not essentially different from those which the present Faculties have. This means that the Boards of Studies will be directly subordinate to the Faculties, and this means again that all the proposals sent up by the Boards of Studies in the Faculty of Arts will be discussed by a body at least as large as the present Senate and as unsuited as the present Senate to deal with them.

(To Be Continued).

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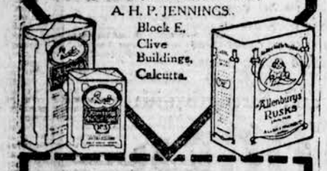

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